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MISS LAURA A. ALEXANDER

[illegible] to see that a few North [illegible] papers have thoughtlessly [illegible] to what is evidently [illegible] to the death [illegible] We should [illegible] and [illegible] but unfortu- [illegible] would have protected [illegible] at least, from [illegible] the pen of a [illegible], who, after being [illegible] engaged [illegible] in Georgia.

[illegible] renown [illegible] North Carolina, and [illegible] the State is more [illegible] honorably connected [illegible]. She was no degen- [illegible] of these worthy ances- [illegible] high-toned, Christian wo- [illegible] hard but unsuccessful [illegible] the world should rather [illegible] kindly sympathy than pro- [illegible] harsh and false criticism of [illegible] should, at least, protect [illegible] from slander in the col- [illegible] North Carolina papers.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CURRENCY BILL.

The restrictionists are evidently [illegible] by Grant's approval of [illegible] currency bill, which [illegible] to be utterly inconsistent [illegible] as set forth in his veto [illegible] his letter to Senator [illegible]. They contend that the new [illegible] only, to all intents and pur- [illegible] inflation measure to the ex- [illegible] the $26,000,000 reserve issued [illegible] Secretary Richardson, which it [illegible] but also to the extent of [illegible], which the banks now hold [illegible] their outstanding circula- [illegible] the whole of which it releases [illegible] into circulation. Besides, [illegible] bill makes no provision and [illegible] time for the resumption of [illegible] payment.

[illegible]

CIVIL RIGHTS ON THE RAMPAGE.

[illegible]

MR. PURNELL AND THE KU-KLUX.

The [illegible] says: The Re- [illegible] keep stand- [illegible] a card from [illegible] Purnell, Re- [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] Instruction [illegible] that he [illegible] Ku Klux Klan. Mr. [illegible] says [illegible] Mr. [illegible] he was [illegible]

[illegible] enough to [illegible] "Mr. Lillington" is [illegible] Mr. Purnell made a Ku Klux, [illegible] now or ever [illegible] of the State Exe- [illegible] Committee of the Radical party?

The [illegible] of the Brooklyn Ladies' [illegible] Society [illegible] the name of the [illegible] to indicate. The ladies [illegible] to be [illegible] for the simple reason that [illegible] bunions on the feet. In the [illegible] of diet mush is recommended [illegible] of pound cake, and fish in [illegible] of meat. The by-laws of the so- [illegible] provide that no person shall be eligible to office in this society who wears corsets or who does not wear her clothes suspended from her shoulders, and who does not live hygenically.

ANOTHER TOMMY AND ANOTHER KU KLUX.

The Radical party seem just now to be rather unfortunate in the matter of nominating Ku Klux for office. One of their very last nominations was that of a Ku Klux for Solicitor of this District. This may seem strange conduct when it is remembered how bitterly that party has denounced Ku Klux and how unmanly and savagely and brutally it has prosecuted and persecuted them. It is nonetheless true for all that, however, that Mr. Thomas H. Sutton, the Radical candidate for Solicitor in this District was according to his own admission, a Ku Klux! He so declared himself in a public speech made at Smithville at the August term of the Superior Court of last year. And in the face of his known declaration of his, Mr. Sutton was duly nominated by the Convention of the Radical party in this Judicial District for the office of Solicitor—the same Convention that had too nice and delicate a sense of propriety to permit it to nominate Mr. Russell for Judge!

Verily our Tommies and especially our Ku Klux Tommies are in luck in the nomination way. But then is it not rather hard on Mr. Cantwell? But we leave this vexed question to our cotemporary, the Raleigh *Republican* that said, if we mistake not, that "it would not believe a Ku Klux on oath." And that is rather hard on Mr. Sutton.

An immense water-spout formed in the harbor of Havana, Sunday, and passed through the shipping causing much damage. The Russian bark Jenny was capsized, and several small boats were sunk. No lives were lost. The men-of-war fired blank cartridges which had the effect of dissolving the column of water.

MR. FULLER'S CARD.

The following card of Mr. Fuller, the Conservative candidate for Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, so thoroughly unmasks the position taken by Radical candidates for Judge, that we publish it in full. We are truly glad to learn, as we do, from private sources, that the campaign is progressing very favorably for us in Mr. Fuller's district, and that there [illegible] Mr. Buxton, to [illegible] Mr. Fuller [illegible] Colonel Mc- Koy.

[illegible]

[illegible] by Judge Buxton to the people of the [illegible] Judicial District."

If I regarded this as anything more than an electioneering trick, I would keep silent and let it pass for what it is worth. But as it is only another way of doing what Judge Buxton condemns in his card, and is evidently the [illegible] appeal which he can make to the people, an uncovering of his main position, I ask permission to reply to it in the most effective way. Three points are sought to be made, which I will notice in their order.

1. Judge Buxton will not "take the stump and canvass for Judge." I have [illegible] stump speech; probably shall not [illegible], unless matters assume a different shape from that in which I find them now. But a small half hour, before any audience in the District, would [illegible] any one would require to strip Judge Buxton of his thin covering, and show him to be the candidate of the Republican party sure of the votes of his own party friends, and endeavoring to divide the Conservative party by an appeal to their sense of propriety, and their abhorrence of partisan Judges. We thoroughly understand the position assumed, and Judge Buxton would have done better to leave his views to be explained by his friends, if he really desired [illegible] of party politics.

2. "The people do not want partisan Judges, for they are public nuisances." This sentiment is true, and is heartily reiterated. We *never had* partisan Judges in North Carolina until we had *Republican* Judges. And there is not a Conservative lawyer in the State of any reputation, who is capable of becoming a partisan Judge, in the sense in which doubtless Judge Buxton intended the word to be understood. A partisan Judge is one who would *pervert justice to subserve party*; who would mete out the penalties of the law with favor or vindictiveness, according to the party affiliations of the Judge and culprit; or who would in some way, because of party, make a difference between these upon whose rights he was to pass.

But a party man need not administer his office in any party sense. He would deserve and receive the hearty execration of all good men. It would be a gratuitous insult to suppose that any one at all fit for this position could descend to such ineffable meanness.—Therefore, I take it that Judge Buxton did not in the remotest degree intend to imply that any such consequences are likely to follow, if I shall defeat him in the present contest.

3. The Judge *modestly* alludes to the fact that he was elected in 1868 as the candidate of both parties.

Let me tell him now in all candor, that if the Conservative Committee had been properly informed as to his political opinions they would never have honored him in this way. They knew him to be a gentleman of education and social position, and fair legal acquirements. They knew where he *ought* to be found in reference to the political questions of the day, and they either inferred that he represented the opinions which the good and true white man of the State desired to promote, or they were misled as to Judge Buxton's real sentiments. Not by himself, or by design, probably, but just as certainly. We know that, since his election, he has not enjoyed the confidence of the Conservative party; that he has voted and acted with the Republican party that they intend to support him in the coming election—that he will be elected, if at all, by negro votes; and that he will be repudiated by nine-tenths of the morality and intelligence of this district. And this *because he is a Republican*; and because this is an all-sufficient reason why Conservatives should not vote for him.

The question is not whether we shall have a partisan Judge; but whether, with qualifications of character, position and attainments, at least equal to any that Judge Buxton can claim for himself, the people of this district will bestow an office which is in their gift—which belongs to *them* alone, upon a life-long political friend and fellow-worker; or upon a political enemy, whose only appeal is to their *unmerited generosity and magnanimity*.

Yours respectfully,
BARTHOLOMEW FULLER.
Wadesboro, June 24th, 1874.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, having withdrawn himself from the official cares of the Postmaster General's office the President has appointed Mr. Eugene Hale, a member of Congress from Maine, a warm friend of Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and last but not least the son-in-law of old Zack Chandler, the rich Senator from Michigan, to fill the vacancy. Thus far the only reason assigned for the appointment of Mr. Hale is that the President "liked him." It is to be hoped, however, that the object of Executive "liking" will, in this instance, at least combine a respectable portion of business capacity with his power of pleasing the Presidential fancy.

There are, however, some ill disposed persons who, not crediting our Chief Executive with a simplicity entirely childlike and bland, think the appointment of Mr. Hale a sagacious one, in that it will put him in a a position to use Federal power and Federal patronage to the great benefit of the party in the coming election in the State of Maine, where it is thought it will be much needed. Mr. Creswell was from Maryland, a State so thoroughly Democratic as to make it manifest that the Postmaster-Generalship was not placed where it would do most good. Nor is this all, for it is thought that the appointment of Mr. Hale and the blandishments of the White House will certainly sooner or later detach him from the [illegible] of Mr. Blaine, at present [illegible] as the most formidable rival of President Grant for the third term. Nor is this all, for if Mr. Hale [illegible] it is said that the President will have bagged two birds at [illegible], the other being Senator Chandler the father-in-law of Mr. Hale, whose influence is not to be despised. It may be, therefore, that the President meant business as well as pleasure, when he selected Mr. Hale as the successor to Mr. Creswell.

Mr. Hale is comparatively a young man, but has seen a good deal of life. He was born at Turner, Oxford county, Maine, June, 1836; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1857 and commenced practice; was for nine successive years county attorney for Hancock county; was a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1867 and 1868; was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was reelected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,181 votes against 10,918 votes for F. A. Pike, Liberal Republican.

And this is all our exchanges have thus far found out either good or bad about Mr. Hale.

JUDGE RUSSELL'S JUDICIAL MANNERS.

The powers confided to a Judge are necessarily so vast and so varied that when a people come to choose one to rule over them for eight years, it is simply impossible for them to over-estimate the importance of putting the right man in the right place.

Is Mr. Daniel L. Russell the right man to put upon the bench in this judicial district? We think not. We have already by the words of his own mouth shown that he entertains views in regard to the "civil rights" of negroes utterly hostile to the feelings of the white people of the district, and we have already shown that he pandered to the negroes by making public proclamation to them that he would enforce their right to go wherever white men go. But these do not constitute all of our reasons for thinking Mr. Russell is not the right man to put on the bench.

The objection that we propose to consider this morning is one that relates to the Judge himself and his manners on the bench, so to speak, rather than to his opinions. Not to put too fine a point upon it, we maintain that the people have a right to expect their Judge to exercise his high and important functions in a decorous, courteous and polite manner. What has been Mr. Russell's habit in this regard? Have his bearing and demeanor upon the bench been such as either counsel or client had a right to expect, or has he been rude, arbitrary, impolite, tyrannical and insulting? The people who have frequented his courts can readily answer this question. If we are correctly informed, there is not a county in the District in which Mr. Russell has not made himself personally offensive, both to suitors and to members of the bar. Are suitors and clients at fault in this matter all over the District, or is the Judge at fault? One or the other is at fault.

What say you gentlemen of the bar of New Hanover, and of other counties in the District; does the JOURNAL misrepresent you in this matter? If so, its columns are open to you to set yourselves right. We do not desire to do injustice either to you or to Judge Russell. You are as deeply interested in this matter as any class of men in the community can be. The people know that fact and they will listen to what you have to say about the manner in which Mr. Russell has discharged the duties of his high office. Is it pleasant for you to practice your profession before Judge Russell? Do you wish him to remain on the bench eight years longer? If you do wish it, tell the people so now, or forever after hold your peace. Every one knows and no one better than a lawyer, the importance of driving from the bench a man who is rude or overbearing, or insulting, either to client, to counsel, or to juror. The people have some rights in a court house that even a Judge is bound to treat with courtesy and politeness. Whether or not Judge Russell has been rude and arbitrary and insulting upon the bench the people of every county in the district know full well.

If there were no other reason this would be amply sufficient to prevent us from voting for Judge Russell.

CONFISCATION OF LANDS BY TAXATION, IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The statement made sometime ago by the Charleston *News and Courier* that in the city of Charleston alone, more than 2,900 pieces of real estate had been forfeited to the State for nonpayment of taxes exited so much unfavorable comment upon the legislation that brought about such a state of affairs that attempts were made to show that the condition of Charleston was a peculiar one, and that the nonpayment of taxes then came from an unwillingness rather than an inability to pay them.

In order to set this matter at rest the *News and Courier* sent out a circular to all parts of the State asking information in the premises.

Referring to the information thus received and laid before its readers in detail, the *News and Courier* says:

The general result, as shown by the table, is that in 19 counties, during the current year, 93,239 acres, equal to 146 square miles of land, having been sold for taxes, and 343,971 acres, equal to 537 square miles, have been forfeited to, and are held by, the State. Nor does the loss, terrible as it is, fall on the whites alone. Many colored men who had, by industry and thrift, acquired the means of purchasing small farms, have been stripped of them by the tax-gatherers of the very officials whom they elevated to power, and who, by their profligacy and fraud, bring ruin upon the heads of their political opponents and their peculiar constituents. It is true that in some cases the forfeited lands are said to have been of little value; but, making a liberal allowance for these, it will be seen at a glance that taxation in South Carolina is fast approaching the point when it is tantamount to confiscation, and that thousands of industrious citizens have already lost every foot of their lands because their savings had been exhausted by the taxation of previous years, and their current hard earnings were inadequate to provide for the payment of these taxes, which, we are blandly assured are lighter in South Carolina than in most of the other States of the Union. Let the Radical ring say what they will, another tax like that of 1874 will break the camel's back.

Bladen and Columbus.

Dear Journal:

Taking passage on the good steamer, A. P. Hurt on Friday afternoon, we had a most delightful trip to Elizabethtown. Captain Worth is not only a careful and experienced commander, but an urbane gentleman. After a run of eight or ten hours we reached Elizabethtown, parting with the Captain and his boat with regret.

Next morning at an early hour the streets of the village began to fill with the citizens of Bladen, attracted hither by the announcement that the Hon. George Davis would address the people upon the political topics of the day. At eleven o'clock, the Democratic-Conservative County Convention was organized by calling Capt. J. D. Currie to the Chair, and appointing J. D. Gilliam, Secretary. Capt. Currie explained the objects of the Convention, to be to nominate a ticket, and warmly urged upon all to do everything in their power to promote the cause which they had so much at heart, and upon the success of which depended the welfare of the State.

After discussing several of the issues presented by the local canvass, the Convention nominated the following ticket, viz.:

For the Senate, Bladen and Brunswick, Dr. J. S. Devane.
For Representative, R. B. Cain.
For Sheriff, G. F. Melvin.
For Clerk, J. G. Blue.
Treasurer, A. S. Kemp.
Register, L. G. Hall.
Surveyor, J. F. Gellespie.
Coroner, G. W. Jones.
For Commissioners, Nathan Bryan, D. G. Robeson, W. W. Andrews, A. K. Cromartie, J. H. Tatom.

This is a very strong ticket, and I am assured that it will bring out the full strength of the party. The Democratic-Conservatives of Bladen have gone to work in earnest, and we may look for favorable results in August.

After the Convention adjourned, Mr. Davis was invited to the stand. The Court House was filled to overflowing, fully three hundred white voters comprising the leading citizens of the county, crowded every nook and corner of the room. For one hour and a half he held them spell bound by the eloquence of his words and the force of his argument. He referred to the fact that he had not spoken to them since 1861, and while the time was not so long, what a world of event had happened in the interval. He referred to these at some length in the most impressive and feeling manner. He had heretofore been an almost silent looker on, until now his duty to his people and his love for his State demanded his active participation in this canvass.

Mr. Davis briefly reviewed the condition of the State now and what it was previous to the war and demonstrated the causes of present distress and oppression.

He next presented the more important issues of the pending canvass, especially that of Civil Rights, and I wished every white man in the State, Democrat and Radical, could have heard him. The enthusiasm of his hearers was overwhelming. I am sure no white man, except for chronic office holders by permission of the negroes, who heard him will sustain a party which seeks to engraft the principles of civil rights, as provided in the Sumner bill, upon the statute books. I have never seen an audience more influenced by the words of a speaker in my life than during this portion of Mr. Davis' address.

He next referred to the importance of the Judicial election in view of the questions presented by this infamous bill, showing by his Opera House decision, that Judge Russell was the first apostle of Civil Rights in North Carolina. He took up this decision and explained its meaning and bearing. Again did this gifted orator captivate the sympathies of his hearers and arouse their enthusiasm to the highest pitch. He paid a glowing tribute to the ability and worth of Col. A. A. McKoy, the candidate for Judge, to which the audience responded with cheers.

Mr. Davis next alluded to the Congressional canvass, paying a just compliment to Col. Waddell and his services to the party and to the District.

He closed with an appeal to his hearers to promote the success of the party and its candidates.

This speech will long be remembered by the people of Bladen, and its effects will be seen at the election.

Capt. W. S. Norment, candidate for Solicitor, being called upon took the stand, and delivered a masterly address, reviewing hastily the issues of the canvass, and referring briefly to the career of his opponent. Capt. Norment is a fine speaker, and his active participation in the campaign will add greatly to his popularity and to his assured majority. Capt. Norment spoke for more than half an hour.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard was next called upon. He spoke for nearly an hour upon a few topics to which the other speakers had not referred.

Mr. N. Stedman, of Lumberton, was called to the stand, and for upward of half an hour, kept the large crowd in fine spirits, by the force of his assault upon the enemy, and the humor with which he made them. Mr. Stedman is a young gentleman of decided abilities, and I would like to see him enter actively into this fight. He delivers heavy and telling blows, and does it with an offhand freedom that wins upon his hearers.

I am satisfied that the result of the speaking will do good in Bladen. The people are fully aroused, and determined to do their full duty. After diligently inquiring, I could find no disaffection among our people, while the Radicals are divided and dividing. Mr. Russell's letters to Conservatives fool none, and are the laughing stock of those to whom they are addressed. They are as *thin* as the manner of his nomination by Brewington, the blab-mouth Civil Rights candidate for the Legislature in this county.

Saturday afternoon, with Mr. Davis, I accepted the invitation of Capt. Currie, and we enjoyed his kind hospitalities at his residence at Clarkton. We are indebted to Capt. Currie and Mr. John H. Clark and Mr. Tharp for many kindly courtesies. During this portion of our trip we were favored with the company of that old wheel-horse of Conservatism, K. K. Council.

Next day we rode over to Whiteville in order to take the morning train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, reaching home yesterday to breakfast, after a most pleasant trip. At Whiteville I enjoyed the hospitalities of my friend Capt. V. V. Richardson. I find everybody in earnest in Columbus. The party is preparing to give an old fashioned majority. Russell's private letters are laughed at in this county also. His "no party" dodge don't fit the immense Radical figure of the Judge. E.

Senator Merrimon

We have had the pleasure, says the Raleigh *Crescent*, of meeting Senator Merrimon, who reached his home from Washington city on yesterday. Judge Merrimon has been an active participant in the most important debates that took place in the Senate during a long and eventful session, and has gained for himself a national reputation and proved himself an able statesman. But more than this, he has in common, with the others of our North Carolina delegation, accomplished much for our people being instrumental in obtaining certain appropriations for public works, &c., within the State, preventing that which would have wronged us and securing as far as possible favorable legislation for our benefit. That no more has been accomplished for us is *our misfortune* and not the fault of our delegation. Perhaps the highest compliment paid to a Southern Senator since the war, was the appointment of Judge Merrimon on the Conference Committee on the currency question, from which we can infer the high estimation in which he was held by the Senate.

Governor Kemper's Letter.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, June 17th, 1874.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant,
President of the United States:

Sir—With respectful deference I invoke your attention to the instructions very recently delivered by the Attorney General of the United States to the marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia, in relation to alleged disorders in Petersburg. I cannot suppose that those instructions were issued either with your approval or your cognizance. They appear to have been dispatched directly from the department of Justice to an inferior officer of a Federal District Court in Virginia, but without communication with any of the authorities of this State; and in directing that officer to resist the alleged disorders, they assure him that upon his requisition a military force of the United States would be forwarded to his assistance. They assume that disorders existed in Petersburg, although no breach of the peace or disturbance whatever had infact occurred, or been attempted or threatened, or was likely to arise in that city. They completely ignore the existence of this Commonwealth and its constituted authorities; or, at least, they assume that the government of Virginia is unable or unwilling to maintain the peace within the just jurisdiction of the State. They imply that a Federal department may exercise immediate and discretionary control, within this State, over vital interests which are distinctively local and domestic. They empower a subordinate ministerial agent of general government, at its discretion, to subject a peaceful community, together with all its authorities, to the domination of an armed Federal force.

Such instructions if carried into execution, wrest from the people the right of self government and convert the State itself into a province or a military division of a central virtually imperial power. They erect the dominion of the Federal sword, in time of peace, over the civil authority of the State.

Desiring to cultivate peaceful, beneficial and cordial relations with the common government and with each of its departments; cheerfully yielding to that government the full measure of its delegated authorities, I oppose with all the constitutional means at my command these acts of invasion of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

I affirm the inalienable right to this Commonwealth to self government, its authority to rule its internal and municipal affairs in accordance with supreme organic law and without undue restraint or hindrance from any power whatever. I point to the yet recent past for proof that this government has the capacity and will to protect personal right and to enforce justice, order and law; and I solemnly protest against the late action of the Attorney-General of the United States as a flagrant wrong and indignity to State authority as subversive of the principles of free government and destructive of the organism of American constitutional liberty. In the name and in behalf of the injured government and people of Virginia, I charge that officer with a usurpation of power which imperils the safety of both and all. I confront him before the justice and authority of your great office, and I appeal to you for action which will at once redress the wrongs of the past and guard the principles of the government against a like infraction in the future.

I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] JAMES L. KEMPER.

The Excursion Down the River.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, our Charlotte guests were escorted on board the steamer *North State* by members of the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens, the Cornet Concert Band discoursing most excellent music. The good steamer soon afterwards steamed down the river in fine style. Captain Green and the *North State* were both in fine condition, and from the outset it was evident that a good time was in store for the party. A more delightful trip was never enjoyed. Our guests were doubtless glad to leave the heated city behind, and snuff the refreshing breezes upon the river. The afternoon was charming. A stiff Southern breeze, striking us in the face, made the downward trip delightful.

The usual courtesies were paid to the Dram Tree, for which most ample and pleasant provisions had been made, a courtesy which was repeated at other points besides. Indeed, we began to think that some thought that there were several of these historic trees *en route*. When we say that this excursion was under the immediate charge of Mr. F. W. Kerchner, we have said all for the completeness of arrangements and the liberality of the entertainment, which we can.

The many points of interest, of historic association, attracted the attention of our visitors. Orton, Lilliput, Old Brunswick, with the ruins of the church and Fort Anderson, Sugar Loaf, Fort Fisher, Battery Buchanan, and the Government Works at New Inlet, all received due attention, and the strangers were soon informed of the local importance and history of each.

When opposite New Inlet, the hour growing late, we rounded and began our homeward journey. Our guests were now invited to a bountiful repast, for which the salt air and the passing of the Dram Trees, had given them a keen relish.

During the return our band, of which we are so justly proud, gave us frequent and most delightful evidences of their proficiency, and the guests and entertainers amused themselves in collecting in groups, talking, singing, cracking jokes, telling yarns, and discussing politics. Anyhow, each and every one enjoyed himself to his own notion and managed to keep in jolly good humor.

Steaming past the city, when near Point Peter, we turned and landed our guests at the wharf of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The visitors having landed, Capt. W. H. H. Gregory, in a few timely remarks, introduced Mr. George Wilson, who would formally take leave of us.

Mr. Wilson said, in substance:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Cape Fear Club:

I wish that the task of bidding you good bye had fallen to the lot of some one more competent to do so than myself. It is impossible to express our appreciation of the hospitalities to us. A few mornings ago a private telegram was received, inviting us to visit Wilmington, and we came with no expectation of being the guests of the Chamber of Commerce; we had no idea that we should be received as a body, representing the city of Charlotte, but as private individuals in quest of pleasure. Our visit has been turned into an excursion—our reception and entertainment has been an ovation. The railroad authorities gave us every facility for visiting your city, not only furnishing us with free tickets, but providing every comfort for our welfare.

The resources of our State, especially those of Western North Carolina, are great and increasing, and no port on the whole coast was to be more benefitted by railroad connections with the interior as Wilmington. Grain, tobacco and cotton were produced in the area of country of which Charlotte was the trading centre, and all of these, with a proper understanding between the merchants of the two cities, would be shipped through this port, giving business and adding wealth to both. The geography of the State will show that Wilmington is the natural outlet for the Northern and Western portions of this State, and when the Carolina Central Railway is completed the entire products of our country will be poured into your laps. We hope soon to see your broad river and beautiful bay filled with vessels from every port in the civilized world, their tonnage making a depth equal to that which your ancestors found in these waters. May your prosperity be equal to your generosity, and may we always be friends in business and in the social relations of life.

Mr. Wilson closed his remarks by extending a cordial welcome to our people to visit Charlotte. We were unable to report Mr. Wilson more at length.

Mr. Kerchner introduced Major F. D. Poisson, who responded very feelingly to the address of Mr. Wilson, and bidding the party farewell in behalf of our citizens.

At the conclusion of his speech Maj. J. A. Engelhard, being called upon, responded briefly, wishing God speed to the parting guests, and a safe return to the loved ones at home.

Repairing to the cabin a parting drink was taken. Col. J. Y. Bryce, in a few remarks, proposing a toast to the new relations between Charlotte and Wilmington, "One bumper at parting" and the *North State* let loose from her moorings, and the last "good bye" was said.

Sunday School Missionary Work.

We are pleased to learn that our Cape Fear District has shared so largely since the 1st of March, in the efforts of "The A. S. S. Union," under the direction of its agent, Rev. G. S. Jones. Over sixty schools have been organized and aided—some in localities where such an institution was never before known to exist. For the coming three months Mr. Jones will confine his labors to a section of the State west of Raleigh. Communications may be addressed to him at Salisbury, N. C.

Waddell in Onslow.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: Our Richland correspondent informs us that Col. A. M. Waddell and his opponent Neill McKay, met at Richlands on Monday the 15th inst., and that the discussion was spicy and sharp. Col. Waddell made a good impression on all who heard him. He proved himself too much for the Radical "no parlor and no kitchen" nominee. They spoke at Jacksonville on Tuesday following. Onslow will give a full vote for Waddell on the 6th of August.

The Storm in Robeson.

From a letter received here yesterday, from Capt. J. W. Plummer, of Plummersville, we learn that the storm of Friday afternoon was severe in that section. Fences were laid level with the ground and the rails carrried a distance of more than a hundred feet, while huge trees were torn up by the roots. No serious disaster or loss was spoken of in the letter but we fear that growing crops have suffered to a considerable extent by the ravages of the winds.

Schools in New Hanover County.

Rev. H. B. Blake, Superintendent of Schools in this county, has laid on our table a pamphlet just issued from the JOURNAL STEAM PRESSES, which contains matter of much interest relative to the schools in this county for the present year. From it we collate the following items: There are 3,546 white and 4,795 colored children of the school age in this county. Wilmington has of this number, 1,751 white and 2,304 colored; of the other township, Columbia has the largest number, 321 whites and 327 colored. Holden has the fewest; 49 whites and 93 colored. The cost of the city schools during the year has been, $7,876 70; $2,000 of this amount came from the Peabody fund. In the entire county the attendance on public schools has been 1,226 white pupils and 1,748 colored pupils, at a cost of something over $12,000.

Mr. Blake says:

The Public Schools of the city are maintained for eight months, beginning this year on the 13th of October, 1873, and closing on the 5th of June, 1874.

There are three grades, Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Schools.

In the Union School House, between Nun and Church streets, there has been a School for white pupils, where two hundred and seventy have been taught.

On Fourth street, near Boney's Bridge, is the Hemenway School House for white pupils, in which one hundred and sixty have been taught.

These Schools are Primary and Intermediate, as the Tileston School takes the pupils of a higher grade.

The Williston School on Seventh street, is for colored pupils. In that building we have one Grammar School and an Intermediate and a Primary School. The Intermediate School has had one hundred and forty-nine pupils. The Primary School has had one hundred and forty pupils.

In the School House on Campbell Square we have Intermediate and Primary Departments. The number of pupils in this building has been, Intermediate, one hundred and fifty; Primary, one hundred and forty. These are colored pupils.

In districts No. one and No. four, rooms have been rented and Primary Schools maintained. In No. one there have been forty-nine pupils, and in No. four, one hundred and twelve pupils—colored.

The whole number of pupils taught in the City Schools has been one thousand, two hundred and fifty-one. Nineteen teachers have been employed.

We have introduced into the City Schools Dr. Leigh's system of instruction in reading. We are satisfied that it greatly lessens the time and increases the thoroughness of the work in that department.

One of the greatest obstacles to the highest success in our schools is the irregularity of the attendance of many of the pupils. Without compulsory laws, I see no remedy for this evil, unless it be in a rule that a scholar shall forfeit his seat by unnecessary absence. This would exclude some who now get some benefit from the schools, but it would enable teachers to do much more satisfactory work, and I think popular education would be promoted by it.

Our schools have elicited the warmest commendations from intelligent visitors from other localities. Eminent men have told our scholars that their opportunities are equal to any in the land. Our teachers deserve the thanks of the community for the patient work they have done.

The Williston School House for a colored school and the Hemenway School House for a white school, belong to the School Committee of Wilmington, and are worth $3,000 each. The Campbell Square School House for a colored school and the Union School House for a white school are furnished to the Committee without rent.

Allowing a uniform attendance of one thousand pupils the cost of tuition in our Public Schools has been 58 cents per month for each pupil. It is demonstrated that a system of good schools for our city can be maintained at an expense of about one dollar a month for each pupil. Shall the children grow up in ignorance?

Masonboro has had one school for whites with thirty-two scholars, cost $50. None for colored children.

Columbia has had four schools for white one hundred and sixteen scholars, cost $372. Two colored schools with sixty-five scholars, cost $160.

Holly has had two white schools with fifty-six scholars, cost $168. Two colored schools with sixty-two scholars, cost about $150.

Cape Fear has had one white school with sixteen scholars, cost $80. Two colored schools with eighty-two scholars, cost $120.

Federal Point has had one colored school with twenty-nine scholars, cost $56 65. No white schools.

Harnett has had four white schools with one hundred and nineteen scholars, cost $200 88. Three colored schools with one hundred and fifteen scholars, cost $294.

Holden has had one white school with twenty-two scholars. Three colored schools with eighty scholars.

Rocky Point has had three white schools with seventy-eight scholars. One colored school with one hundred and twenty-five scholars. Cost in Rocky Point and Holden, white schools $330. Colored schools $590.

Caswell has had three white schools with forty-nine scholars, cost $3 56. Four colored schools with one hundred and sixty-eight scholars, cost $320.

Grant has had two white schools with fifty-eight scholars, cost $142 47. Three colored schools with sixty-two scholars, cost $80.

Lincoln has had three white schools with ninety-nine scholars, cost $201 97. One colored school with thirty-four scholars, cost $84.

Union has had four white schools with one hundred and sixty-three scholars, cost $263. Two colored schools with one hundred and five scholars, cost $152 92.

In the county one thousand two hundred and twenty-six white pupils, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight colored pupils. Total two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four. Cost of schools in the county something more than $12,000.

To all, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15-1m

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is as certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont

Expression of Thanks.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Charlotte excursion party, held in the rooms of the Cape Fear Club, on the 25th day of June, 1874, Col. J. E. Stenhouse was called to the chair, and Col. Chas. R. Jones was requested to act as Secretary, when upon motion, the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Col. C. R. Jones, Dr. T. K. Cureton, and Maj. J. G. Harris, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A portion of the citizens and business men of Charlotte have been the recipients of much kindness and hospitality at the hands of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, and many other citizens of our sister city, and

WHEREAS, We feel it due to them and to us, that we make a public expression of our thanks and gratitude for the kindness, hospitality, and general good feeling which have been shown us, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, our heart-felt thanks, for the many kindnesses and attentions shown us, and we beg to state that their kind hospitality and favors to us have not been without due appreciation on our part, and that we will ever hold their action toward us in grateful remembrace,

Resolved, That we take this manner to express our thanks to Col. R. R. Bridgers, President and General Manager; Maj. James Anderson, Superintendent; Maj. A. Pope, General Passenger Agent; Capt. W. W. Pegram, Agent at Charlotte; Conductors Clarkson and Springer, of the Great Atlantic Coast Line for favors extended to us, and for the special train and ample accommodation afforded us on our excursion to and from Wilmington.

Resolved, That we cordially tender to our fellow citizens of Wilmington an invitation to visit the "Queen city of the West," at the celebration of the bans of matrimony, which is to unite us in indissoluble ties to our sister "city by the sea," on the completion of the Carolina Central road, and also to unite with us at our expected celeqration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of liberty and freedom on the Western continent, on the 20th of May, A. D., 1875.

Resolved, That all the papers of the cities of Wilmington and Charlotte be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. E. STENHOUSE,
Chairman.
CHAS. R. JONES,
Secretary.

City papers please copy.

From the Wadesboro Herald.

A CARD

The Railroad Disaster.

Editors Herald:—In the DAILY Journal of the 20th inst., I find the following covert allusions made to me by a correspondent of that paper, writing of "The Railroad Disaster," over the signature of "L," in which great injustice is attempted to be done me by (I trust not) a willful misstatement of the facts in connection with the matter of which "L" essayed to write; to wit:

"Mr. P. Ratliff saw, at least two hours before train time, that the culvert was washed out, but only waved his handkerchief at a distance of fifty yards from the track as the train passed his mill half a mile above the fatal place. Poor Galvin and his fireman, Mingo, both saw him, but thought that he only intended it as a salute to the excursionists.

In striking contrast with this is the conduct of Tom Wall, colored, who by mere chance learned of the damage to the track and ran two miles to give warning but, alas! he was five minutes too late. He heard the train rushing on and heard the crash, and then fell exhausted."

The *real facts* are these:—After remaining at my mill—a half mile or more distant from the Railroad, for some time—having reached there a quarter past 8 o'clock, on the morning of the terrible disaster on the Carolina Central Railway, the train being then past due, I casually asked one of my hands, who was engaged with others in collecting the timbers of my mill dam, which had the previous evening been washed out by the heaviest rain I remember ever to have seen fall, if the train had passed that morning, when I was told that he had not heard it pass down that day. A negro standing by, who had evidently overheard the above remarks, then informed me for the first time that "the road was broken into;" (I use his language). Whereupon, I at once set out at the top of my speed for the nearest point on the rail road, but before effecting a crossing of the creek which lies between the mill and the road, was told by my hands that the train was coming. Though "running at full speed" I soon found that it would be impossible for me to reach the road before the train would pass, and when in about 20 feet of the former and 30 yards of the latter, I commenced as I best I could, to signal "down breaks," and did everything in my power, both by gestures and screaming to avert the impending crash. I was recognized by Capt. Galvin and his fireman, Mingo, but was entirely unheeded by them—they mistaking my signals for a salute to the excursionists. This was all done about 800 yards above the "wreck"—Capt. Galvin not divining my meaning until within 50 yards of the fatal spot, when he began to shut off steam, but, alas, too late to save himself and the many committed to his keeping.

The above, Messrs. Editors, is a plain statement of the real facts in this unfortunate matter, which will be corroborated by every hand in my employ on the mill, and by many of the excursionists, who will testify that they saw me making the most frantic efforts at the distance above specified as the train passed me, and which ought to have been heeded, and as to the meaning of which poor Captain Galvin and Mingo were doubtful, as appears from the statement of the former when they asked each other my meaning.

I have been induced to thus trespass upon your valuable time and space, not with the view of censuring "L," who is entirely unknown to me, who has done me great injustice, but solely for the purpose of letting my friends know my connection with this unfortunate affair.

Very respectfully,
PLEASANT RATLIFF.

The travel to Europe is now reaching the highest numbers it will attain this season. Still the end is not yet, but is foreshadowed by the large numbers leaving by every steamer from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. As the season draws to a close the rush of travel visibly increases. On the morning of the fourth of July it is expected that the largest number of passengers this season will leave. More steamers are expected to sail on that day than any single day before this season. After that it is expected the passenger list of the steamers will perceptibly shorten. Ten steamers left New York on Saturday, taking out upwards of one thousand cabin passengers.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting in Raleigh, N. C., July 8th, 9th and 10th, 1874.

PROGRAMME:

Wednesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.—Address of Welcome, by his Excellency, Gov. Tod. R. Caldwell.

Response, by Hon. Will. H. Battle, LL. D., President of the Association.

Louis Agassiz, the Teacher—methods of teaching, by Prof. Charles Phillips, D. D. General discussion.

Normal Methods, by Superintendent H. B. Blake. General discussion.

Afternoon—Exhibition of Normal Methods by Examination of a Class of Teachers.

Evening—Education in Congress, by Hon. A. S. Merrimon. General discussion.

Thursday, 10 A. M.—Examinations, Certificates and Diplomas—Tests of Scholarship. Rev. B. Craven, D. D. General discussion.

Higher Education in North Carolina, by Ralph H. Graves, A. M. General discussion.

History of Education in North Carolina, Rev. C. H. Wiley, R. L. Abernathy and others.

Duty of the State towards Educating her Children, by Hon. W. N. H. Smith.

Afternoon.—Exhibition of the Methods of Teaching, by several Teachers.

Evening.—Graded Schools, by Superintendent J. B. Boone. General discussion.

Industrial Education, by members of the Association.

Friday, 10 o'clock, A. M.—Discussion of resolutions expressing the views of the Association on Educational subjects.

Election of Officers.

Visit to Geological Museum, experiments, &c., by Prof. W. C. Kerr.

Adjournment.

Papers presenting subjects should not generally occupy more than thirty minutes.

All teachers and examiners are invited to be present and take part in the exercises. Matters of great importance to our educational interest may be considered.

The hotels of the city will entertain persons attending the Association at reduced prices, and the railroad companies are requested to give return tickets as heretofore.

WM. R. COX,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

Grant the Candidate of the Money Power.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The indications are thickening that in the next Presidential contest past or present party lines will partially, at least, disappear, and that money's candidate will be Ulysses S. Grant. He is likely to be the candidate of Eastern money, but it becomes increasingly evident that the money bags are to make the issue.

A THIRD TERM RIDICULOUS.

[From the New York Times.]

Most people see that the very talk of a third term is wildly ridiculous, and that such an innovation on established precedents would be the ruin of the man or party which attempted it—and therefore they are not disposed to discuss it seriously. The constitution does not forbid a third term, but the unwritten law does, and there is about as much probability of a man being elected three times in succession as there is of an invitation being extended to Napoleon IV to come and rule over the country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE THE FIGHT.

[From the Courier-Journal.]

The fight against a third term must be made now. The issue must be put distinctly before the people this year, not next year, when it will be too late. We must avail ourselves of what resources we have, and as the Democratic organization is in the field, it must be shaped and handled so as to make its most available fight. If it cannot win, why, it cannot, and we shall have to try something else. But it can win if it is guided by any wisdom and courage, bringing it up to the breadth of the Union and the aspirations of the people. Otherwise we shall have a Congress of condottieri assembling at Washington with the express purpose of selling itself to the bidder that has most to give.

DUELLING.

Fatal Meetings of Distinguished Men.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton fought several duels and in one of them killed Mr. Lucas.

General Jackson had several affairs, killed Mr. Dickinson in a duel, described at length in Parton's life of the iron President.

General Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, in 1804, under circumstances reflecting great discredit upon the latter.

David C. Broderick was killed by D. S. Terry, of California, September 16, 1859, in consequence of a difference on the Lecompton question.

George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, fought and killed Mr. Dugger, a gentleman of the same State, in 1837, in a border county of North Carolina.

The causeless and fatal duel between Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, and William J. Graves, of Kentucky, was fought near Washington in 1838. Mr. Cilley was killed after having first previously said that he entertained "the highest respect and most kind feelings" for his adversary.

The mortal combat between two post captains in the navy, Stephen Decatur and James Barron, at Bladensburg, on the 22d of March, 1820, will never be forgotten. At the first shot both fell. "They fired so near together," says an eye-witness, "that but one report was heard." Decatur was killed, and Barron severely wounded.

General J. W. Denver, a member of the State Senate of California, had a controversy with Hon. Edward Gilbert, ex-member of Congress, in 1862, in regard to some legislation, which resulted in a challenge from Gilbert that was accepted by Denver. Rifles were the weapons. Gilbert fell at the second shot, and expired in a few minutes.

Among many memorable duels and challenges, some of the most famous were those of Daniel O'Connell, the illustrious Irish "Liberator." For using the phrase "beggarly corporation" in relation to the city of Dublin, he was challenged by D'Esterre, a member of that body who would take no apology. O'Connell killed him at the first fire. This was in 1815.

A great duel took place near Washington in 1819, between General Armistead T. Mason, Senator in Congress from Virginia, and the celebrated John M. McCarty. They were brothers-in-law, and fought with muskets. McCarty did not want to fight but Mason pressed him. McCarty proposed to fight on a barrel of powder or with dirks. Both modes were objected to, and finally McCarty accepted the cartel. Colonel McCarty killed General Mason at the first fire, the ball passing through his breast.—*Forney's Reminiscences.*

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

RADICAL VIEWS OF JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS—SICKLES AND CANBY'S LEGACY OF RECONSTRUCTION—JUDGE RUSSELL.

Our text this morning is to be found in the fraudulent pretence that the Radical party regard the judicial ermine as too pure and holy a thing to be worn by the nominee of a political party, and that it was because the negro Brewington, a negro who is outspoken in his views in regard to social equality with the whites, was actuated by this high and noble impulse, filling his soul with aspirations for the purity of the ermine, that he introduced a resolution into the Radical judicial convention at Magnolia, declaring that the Radical sense of propriety was too great to permit it to make a nomination for Judge, and that it was for this reason also, that the convention adopted the resolution.

It is indeed true that the Radical stomach has been too weak to make judicial nominations, in this and other districts; but what has has given them this sick stomach? Is it because they are too nice to fish in dirty waters, or because they think it will not pay? It so happens that the Radical stomach becomes thus nice and dainty only in districts where they know their party strength is not able to carry them through without help. It happens further too that in each district in which they have a clear majority they have gone regularly to work and have formally nominated a candidate for Judge. If it was wrong for the Radical party to nominate Judge Russell, was it right for the Radical party to nominate Mr. Seymour in the third district, and that too, after more than a hundred ballots and was it right for the Radical party to nominate Mr. Hilliard in the second district, the only two districts in which that party has a clear majority? How fraudulent then the pretence that Judge Russell and his friends set up about his not being a party candidate! Had not the Legislature last winter arranged this district so as to make the majority a clear Conservative majority, instead of a clear Radical one, as it had been heretofore, we may rest assured that we would have heard nothing as to Radical sensitiveness about the purity of the judicial ermine. The difference between a clear Conservative majority and a clear Radical one is what's turning the stomach of the Radical party just now.

And when, it may be asked, did this wonderful change come over Judge Russell's dream in regard to the impropriety of being a candidate of a party? There was a time when no such scruple disturbed his slumbers, or at least controlled his action, and that not longer ago than the last judicial campaign. Then Mr. Russell was the candidate of a party—a party that it was known could and would control the elections, and control them by the aid of Federal bayonets. And it was as such candidate formally nominated and voted for at an election ordered by a Federal army officer in Charleston and controlled by Federal bayonets, that Mr. Russell obtained the seat he now holds upon the Superior Court bench of North Carolina! And this is the man, fellow citizens, that pretends his soul is too sensitive and his honor too high strung and his stomach too dainty, to permit his party to make him their candidate, lest thereby the ermine be soiled. A man who never wore an inch of ermine that was not blackened with Federal gun-powder and besmeared with all the political nastiness of the Radical party.

A low estimate must that man put upon the intelligence of the people who expects to fool them by any such pretext as this. The man who for six years has held, and who to-day holds his office by virtue of a partizan nomination, ratified at an election held when bayonets and bullets ruled the land, and when citizens of North Carolina voted or not, just as a Sickles or a Canby, might choose to declare in a military order, has little right now to put up a dainty mouth and expect people to believe him when he says he thinks Judges ought not to be nominated by political parties.

One of the most terrible wrongs done us in the days of reconstruction by the negroes, under the direction of the handful of carpet baggers, who then controlled our destinies, was the deadly assault made upon the purity of our time honored judiciary, when Jaybird Jones and Tourgee and Russell and Greasy Sam Watts were put in places once filled by Manly, by Caldwell, by Badger and by Ruffin!

One of the very greatest sources of satisfaction in contemplating the defeat of Judge Russell is that it will remove an ever aggravating reminder of the internal outrages and oppressions heaped upon us in the days when Miles and Sickles and Canby ruled over us, and when bayonets and bullets usurped the place of the ballot box.

The Civil Rights bill is Sumner's legacy of hate to the South. Judge Russell is the sole remaining legacy to this district of those horrible days of reconstruction, when arms prevailed and laws were silent. Without the military order of General Canby he would not to-day occupy a seat on the bench.

And this is the man that asks us to put him back on the bench! Will ye do it, people of the Fourth District, or will ye tell him you want none of the Sickles-Canby spawn to rule over you?

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Rev. A. D. Hepburn, of Pennsylvania, has been elected Professor of Latin and French at Davidson College. Professor Hepburn was stationed here in charge of the Presbyterian Church at the close of the war, and his conduct when the Federal army entered our city was not such as to leave a pleasant recollection of him among our people.

We sincerely regret the selection, as we fear it will do no good to Davidson College—an institution that has our warmest wishes for its success.

The use of soap-suds preserves flowers. The most delicate blossoms can be retained in freshness for sometime by occasional applications.

MR. NEILL McKAY, AND SOCIAL EQUALITY.

For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, the Radicals of North Carolina are a full match for the Heathen Chinee any day of the year. They are slippery kind of creatures and need watching all the time.

One day when they feel strong they will not hesitate to avow their true sentiments and purposes, another day when they feel weak and know that public opinion has set strongly against them, they straightway put up an honest moral mouth, and to hear them talk, one would think there were no patriots in the land so pure as they.

Two years ago Mr. Neill McKay told the negroes if they would vote down the wealth and intelligence of the country and elect him, there would henceforth be no parlor and no kitchen. This year there is no man so bitter in his public denunciation of the Civil Rights bill as this same Mr. Neill McKay. Yet, if Mr. McKay is to be elected, where will the votes come from? Is he the nominee of a party of white men or is he the nominee of a party nine tenths of whose votes are negro votes? Was he nominated by a Convention that opposed Civil Rights or by one whose delegates favored Civil Rights and practiced Social Equality

Everybody knows that the delegates to the Fayetteville Convention that nominated Mr. Neill McKay, not only refused to put themselves on record against Civil Rights and mixed schools, but that on the boat going from this place to Fayetteville and returning, all ate together at the same table and at the same hour without regard to race or color. And this was both before and after they nominated this same Mr. Neill McKay who is now so loud mouthed in his denunciation of the Civil Rights Bill.

In Randolph county within the last few weeks there was a public gathering of the Radical Klan, and when dinner time came there not being room enough for all at one sitting, the matter was compromised by feeding the party in squads of twenty at a time, and in order that there might be no doubt upon the point of social equality, each squad consisted of ten whites and ten blacks!

Those Randolph people belong to the same party that Mr. Neill McKay does, and yet Mr. Neill McKay denounces the Civil Rights Bill! Actions speak louder than words. Mr. Neill McKay is recognized as a full brother in good standing by those social equality people and there is nothing truer than that a man may be known by the company he keeps.

Week before last at the Radical Congressional Convention, held at Yadkinville, to nominate a candidate for Congress against Hon. W. M. Robbins, there was another demonstration that the Radical party practices what it preaches, and preaches what it practices. A correspondent of the Winston *Sentinel* writing to that paper says:

The first thing I saw that was striking was the Rowan delegation, half white and half black, sitting together in the gentlemen's hall in the hotel, smoking and discussing the features of the civil rights bill. This was the evening before the Convention. I next saw one white delegate and two negroes preparing to go to bed, they slept in the same room, there were three persons and two beds. I am not prepared to say how they paired off, but next morning they were seen dwelling together in sweet unity, and washing their faces out of the same bowl, and using the same towel. If you don't believe this, ask Dave Bringle, the P. M., at Salisbury.

And so it goes. And yet men have the assurance to tell us there is no danger of social equality, and that the negroes themselves do not desire it, and would not permit it even if the whites would consent to it. White people need not delude themselves with any such idea. The negro will go to just places as he is permitted to go to, and he will stay away from other places only because he dares not attempt to go to them. He will go with white people whenever they allow it and he will stay away from them only when he is afraid not to do so. This principle and this alone settles the negro's theory and his practice about social equality.

The seed that Mr. Neill McKay sowed two years ago, when he talked about no parlor and no kitchen, has borne abundant fruit. We see it every where around us. Mr. Neill McKay deliberately sowed the wind and he must not now grumble because he is obliged to reap the whirlwind. We told him then to be careful lest he loose a devil that he could not chain up again. Two years ago he told the negroes to rally to his support and that with success there would be henceforth no parlor and no kitchen. This year they wait not for success, but insist that with success or without success, there shall be "no parlor and no kitchen", a dead unbroken level of social equality, negro and white, white and negro, all alike everywhere.

Mr. Neill McKay does indeed pretend to disown the child of his own begetting, and to say that this is none of his work, but who believes him? Do the negroes believe him? Is there a single negro that will refuse to vote for him because of his denunciation of the Civil Rights Bill? Not one, we venture to say. Mr. Neill McKay may denounce the Civil Rights Bill as bitterly as he pleases, and yet there is not a civil rights and social equality negro in the district who would not walk twenty miles on election day to vote for him. He does not endanger a single negro vote by the course he is now pursuing.

And will white people be more credulous than negroes? The man who once told ignorant negroes to "vote down the wealth and intelligence of the country" and that there would be "no parlor and no kitchen" if he were successful, can never reinstate himself in the good opinion of white men.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. George Davis will address the people at the following times and places:

Jacksonville, Onslow county, Monday, July 6th.

Shoe Heel, Robeson county, Friday, July 10th.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Tuesday, July 14th.

Cols. Robert Strange and W. Foster French, will address the people of Columbus county, at Whiteville, Friday, July 3d.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.

It appears, after all, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, that the contest between the Senate and the press may not yet be over. The bill designed specially to drag a proprietor of a newspaper before the partisan tribunals in Washington, the creatures of Congress, has failed, it is true. But the law which prevented Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, being brought to Washington to answer for libel, has been evaded. According to the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* this is done by the following Act passed by the late Congress:

An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District not lawfully triable in any other court, and they are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment on information.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Sudiciary Act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by Act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

The ruling that a man could not be brought from New York here to be tried for libel before the Police Court, because it had no jury, is evaded in this Act by the first section, which turns the case over to the Criminal Court, which has a jury; and the further question, whether the warrants of the courts of the District of Columbia are to be respected in the States, is set at rest in the second section, which confers upon all the courts of the District, including the Police Court, the same power to secure the offender in any part of the United States which any United States Court has. If the claim of the courts of the District, that a libel is published wherever the book or paper containing it is circulated, holds good, then an editor in San Francisco can be indicted for libel in the Criminal Court of the District, and arrested and brought here for trial.

Have Senators Carpenter and Conkling been too sharp for their opponents? Or was it Poland, as some say?

THE PILOT LAWS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, of New York, before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson, Van Brunt and Larremore, decisions have just been rendered on appeals in several suits brought by Sandy Hook pilots to recover pilotage fees, in which important questions in relation to the pilot laws are passed on, and which will be read with particular interest by pilots generally.

The facts in the case are these:

Daniel Gillespie sued P. Zittlosen, consignee of the brig Sarah E. Kennedy, in the First District Court, before Judge Quinn, for his fees. He had offered his services as pilot to the brig at such distance from Sandy Hook as entitled him to "off shore" pilotage, and he was the first pilot offering. The master replied that he might come aboard to pilot the vessel, but he would not pay for off shore pilotage whereupon Gillespie declined to go aboard. The vessel subsequently took a licensed pilot, who was paid for his services. Judge Quinn gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that he being the first pilot offering, had earned his fees when his services were tendered. Judge Robinson, in delivering the opinion of the Common Pleas affirming the judgment, says that the exigencies of commerce require that provisions of law should be made for the employment of persons of competent skill and ability, known as pilots, to take charge of vessels bound to and from the ports or the harbors, who shall be at all times in readiness to render them aid and assistance. The faithful performance of such duties is onerous and responsible, requiring great skill and an intimate acquaintance with all the intricacies and perils of the harbor, and incessant exposure to all the perils of so hazardous a calling. The maintenance of such a system for the larger ports also requires regulations giving them efficiency and permanency. It is the policy of the law to afford encouragement to such a class of persons to engage in cruising at a distance from land and venturing and hazarding their persons and property to the perils of the sea, by ensuring them some adequate and certain reward therefor by way of pilotage. The law to promote vigilance, awards the right of pilotage to the pilot who is ready and first offers to perform the services. Such fee, by fair construction of the statutes, should go to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel. This was in no sense a penalty imposed, but the right to recover conferred, was remedial, and grew out of the considerations he had stated, and presented a case where the compensation was adjudged to be earned when the services were tendered for performance. The law having, by examination and license, provided properly qualified pilots, the master of the vessel was not justified in capriciously refusing the services of the one first offering. The statute on the subject was in harmony with the rule of the common law.

In the case of John Dollo against M. T. Wright, there was no refusal of the services of the pilot. He was taken on board, and some time afterward the Captain asked and was informed that the vessel was about sixty-three miles south southeast of Sandy Hook. It being a fair night, the Captain invited the pilot to "turn in," or go to bed until the Highlands were in sight. This he did. They came in sight at half-past twelve in the morning, when the pilot went on deck. He did not agree to accept in shore pilotage, but it was claimed that by "turning in" he forfeited the "off shore" pilotage. Judge Quinn gave judgment in his favor, and Judge Robinson, in affirming it, says: "There was no contradiction that the pilot was requested to 'turn in,' or that in so doing he was, under the circumstances, guilty of any neglect of duty, and the pilotage fee for off shore, allowed by statute, was earned by tender and readiness to perform the duties."

MISS LAURA ALEXANDER.

In re-publishing our article in denial to the slander in regard to the death of Miss Laura Alexander, the Charlotte *Southern Home* says:

While in the act of penning a denial of the base calumny put in circulation by a Georgia female sensationalist, of public notoriety, we received the Wilmington Journal containing the above pertinent remarks. We are in possession of information to sustain every word our cotemporary has said on this monstrous slander. The testimony of those who were constantly associated with her in her public career, and a letter from Boucicault, for whom she exerted the last effort of her feeble frame, unite to extol the virtue, the amiability, the beauty and unblemished character of this noble hearted girl. The charge of habitual intoxication is a thing to be hooted at. To a friend of the writer, Miss Laura, only a few months before her death, refused to touch even *wine* when urged to alleviate her physical sufferings in that manner.

The cause of her sudden death is a matter of proof. A celebrated physician had warned her of the danger she was incurring by her unwearied exertion on the stage; but her great zeal and ambition, kept her at work till at the very moment of success, *voice and strength* failed her. Then her spirits broke, and death claimed her for his own. A nobler soul does not survive her. And perhaps an apology is due her memory for dignifying with a denial so vile a slander emanating from so low a source.

We were much gratified also to see that the Raleigh *Crescent*, in which the slander had been inadvertantly published, expressed in the strongest terms not only its regret that the article had appeared in its columns, but its entire disbelief in it. We think it as little as those papers can do, that gave circulation to so gross and wanton a falsehood, is now to publish the truth.

New Hanover County Affairs.

POINT CASWELL, N. C.,
June 26th, 1874.

Editors Journal:

In and through the columns of your paper, the township of Caswell wishes to communicate with other townships of the county in regard to a matter which she considers has been for the last eight or nine years a material drawback to the interest of the Democratic party, especially as regards county nominations. Now sir, if we have a party, and that party has principles, it is by those principles we must stand or fall. Have we in the above named years, asserted our rights and principles in this county as far as regards county nominations? We do not recollect it at this time.

We have stood watching the disruptions of the Republican party, and thrown our strength by actually voting or not, with the Republican party, and what have we gained by? This township has always been of the opinion that we should always have run a straight Democratic ticket, beat or no beat, in order to keep our landmarks fresh and well known. But when you propose to an individual to run or be a candidate, what is the reply? It is this: That he does not wish to contend against the odds; or in other words, does not wish to be slaughtered. We would not give a pin-feather for a man who is always willing to fight when he knows he can whip. And one word of inquiry from Caswell Township, which is simply this: Whence, and from what source did our Executive Committee obtain this one man power, that is to say that the Chairman of this Committee is to say what what man out of each township shall represent the people of said township? We care not from what source it comes, or by what power, it is not Democratic, and it is taking the power out of the hands of the people. Now sir, in years gone by, it was the custom of the Democratic party that each precinct, or what is now styled township, should assemble together in mass and select from the mass who should represent them, and send them to Convention either trameled or untrameled, as the case might be. Caswell makes this proposition to her sister townships and wards of the city, that we select some suitable point for holding a Convention of the people of New Hanover county and therefrom select a straight forward Democratic ticket and put them through to the best of our strength and ability. Caswell suggests Rocky Point, Lillington or Point Caswell, as a suitable place to hold said Convention.

For the Journal.

[illegible], June 30.

If I have done Mr. P. Ratliff any injustice, I sincerely regret it. I only gave what was, and is yet, the current talk and belief, though from Mr. R's card, my information must have been incorrect as to the length of time he had known of the break in the road. Mr. R's statement that he don't know *who I am*, is as singular as that other which places his mill "half a mile" from the rail road. And now, I "quit". I.

For the Journal.

Comparison.

Comparisons are not always odious. Let us compare the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad with our Sea Side Railroad. When the now flourishing Weldon Railroad was projected it was ridiculed by the majority of people.—The idea seemed preposterous.—What! build a road one hundred and sixty miles in length (then the longest road in the world). Doubt was expressed, by the knowing ones, that it could not be built. Soon, however, the spade was brought into requisition and the road was built, and where does it stand to-day? The real estate of the city of Wilmington then only amounted to $360,000. Cold water was thrown upon the enterprise and only a few determined men insisted that it should be built. What was the result? We had men then equal to the emergency—men that talked little, gave liberally, and acted substantially. Many are living to-day who can recall the happy countenances of McRae, McIlhenny, Cowan, Dudley, Dickinson, Potter and others when the road was finished.

Wilmington then began to prosper and we owe her prosperity, in a great measure, to the enterprise of those gentlemen.

Now here is a small road of only eight miles, which will benefit Wilmington alone, a home institution, which we can look upon with pride, leading to a healthy and pleasant resort, and you say it cannot be built when the necessity for such a road is admitted by all; (shade of the Mighty) think of it business men, you who seek to please those whom your business relations are with. What better excursion can be offered your friends from distant cities than a sea bath, or a bait of our great delicacy, the pig fish, going there a short quick trip over the railroad to the seashore. Your late excursion was a success. Many of your visitors had not seen Old Ocean, what a grand sight it must have been to them who for the first time beheld, "The bridegroom sea toying with its shore, its wedded bride, and in the fullness of its married joys, retires apace to see how fair she looks, then rushes up to kiss her."

It was expressed on more than one occasion by the Charlotteonians how pleasant it would be to have a rail road to the Sound; then we could come down, bring our families to this healthy resort, and every week visit them. Here are facts and figures; as before stated, when the Wilmington & Weldon railroad was built, the real estate was $360,000, now it is above millions, still you cannot raise a small sum to build a small rail road. Well, it is to be hoped that you who have not aided or abetted this enterprise, will take a sober second thought about it and lend a helping hand, it will benefit you. The grading has commenced in good earnest, the right men are in the right places, and if you will aid them a little all will be well, and in the completion of the road, you will gladden the heart of the capitalist as well as the poor laborer. SENEX.

Politicians who are searching for motives for the appointment of the new Postmaster General may perhaps get a valuable hint by considering the situation of his father-in-law. In beliefs, mental traits and personal tastes, Mr. Chandler and the President are congenial, and the President is known to have long looked upon the Michigan Senator as one of his trustiest friends. Mr. Chandler's term is about to expire and his re-election has not been considered a matter of absolute certainty. Doubtless the President could in no way render him such effective assistance as by placing his son-in-law in possession of the patronage of the Postoffice Department. This may not explain the mysterious problem, but it is at least a suggestion which the speculators will think it worth while to turn over and look at from different sides.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE PASTOR OF THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Tilton's Reasons for Withdrawing From the Society—The Woodhull Expose—The Triparite Agreement—Why the Church Shrunk From an Investigation of the Scandal—An Attempt to Buy Forgiveness From Tilton—The Bribe Refused—Beecher's Plea for Pardon, &c.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal is one of those things that will not die, and apparently every movement made to hush it up leads to some demonstration, bringing it freshly forward to public attention. As already briefly reported by telegraph, Mr. Theodore Tilton has written a long letter to Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, moderator of the Congregational Council recently held in Brooklyn, in reply to certain misrepresentations which he says were unintentionally made by that gentleman.

Tilton says he had been for fifteen years a member of Plymouth Church, and had become an intimate friend of the pastor. The knowledge came to me in 1870 that he had committed against me an offence which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry. I informed him of this determination as early as January, 1871, in the presence of a mutual friend, Mr. Francis D. Moulton.

TILTON'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CHURCH.

The rules of Plymouth Church offered me a choice between the two methods of retirement—one, to ask a formal method of dismissal; the other, to dismiss myself less formally by prolonged absence. I chose the latter. Several powerful reasons prompted me to this alternative. The pastor communicated to me, in writing, an apology, signed by his name. He also appealed to me to protect him from bringing reproach to the cause of religion. He alleged that an exposure would forbid him to reascend the pulpit. These and other similar reasons, I had no right or disposition to disregard. At length my absence from the church, an absence, the cause of which not three members of the congregation beside the pastor knew, began to excite comment in private circles.

THE WOODHULL EXPOSE.

After many calumnious whisperings, near and far, a weekly paper in New York, in November, 1872, published a wicked and horrid scandal, a publication which some persons in the church ignorantly attributed in its origin and animus to me, whereas I had previously spent many months of constant and unremitting endeavor to suppress it, an endeavor in which, with an earnest motive but foolish judgment, I made many ill-directed sacrifices in my reputation, position, money and fair prospects in life. In May, 1873, occurred the surreptitious publication of a tripartite agreement signed by H. C. Bowen, H. W. Beecher and myself, an agreement which had, so far as I was concerned, for its object to pledge me to silence against using or circulating charges which Mr. Bowen had made against Mr. Beecher.

THE WEST INDICTMENT.

Tilton then relates, at some length, the steps taken by Mr. West to cite him before the Plymouth Church on a charge of circulating scandal against the pastor. The charges formally brought a few weeks after, though nominally against himself, were really against the pastor. He cheerfully co-operated in defeating West, and wrote a letter declining to accept a copy of the charges addressed to him as a member, on the ground that he had, four years previously, ceased connection with the church. For this letter he received the pastor's prompt and hearty thanks. An understanding was then had between Mr. Beecher and himself that West's indictment was to be disposed of by a simple resolution that he (Tilton) had, four years previously, terminated his membership. This was to put West's case quietly out of court without scandal. To Tilton's surprise and indignation he subsequently learned that the report would declare that, "whereas he had been charged with slandering the pastor and been cited to meet the charge and had pleaded non-membership, therefore, resolved, etc," and upon appearing in person at the meeting he was told by the report that he had been served with the charges and requested to answer them. He consequently arose in the meeting and said in Mr. Beecher's presence that if he had slandered him he would answer for it to his face, and Mr. Beecher replied in an equally public manner that he had no charge to make.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Next follows the history of the Congregational Council, accompanied by letters from various persons and a criticism upon the acts and language of that body. Tilton continues: "I solemnly aver, and no man shall gainsay me, that the reason why Plymouth Chuch avoided an investigation into the scandal with which I was charged, was not because I, but another man, had brought dishonor on the Christian name, and yet the other person, a clergyman, permitted his church to brand me before the council with an accusation which, had I been in his place and he in mine, I would voluntarily have borne myself instead of causing another to do so."

AN ATTEMPTED BRIBE.

I will add a quotation from a letter which I had occasion to address to Mr. Beecher, dated

MAY 1, 1874.

Henry Ward Beecher: SIR—Mr. F. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that, under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to send me, with my family, to Europe for a term of years. The statement compels me to state explicitly that so long as life and self-respect continue to exist together in my breast, I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other favor at your hands. The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I will spare you the statement of it.

Yours truly,
THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Tilton then goes on to produce a mass of letters and correspondence, in which we discover no new facts until we come to the following, addressed by Mr. Tilton to Dr. Bacon:

Please forward to Mr. Beecher the letter which I am now writing, and ask him to inform you, on his word of honor, whether I have been his slanderer, whether I have evaded my just responsibilities to Plymouth Church, whether I have treated him other than with the highest possible fairness, and whether he has not acknowledged to me, in large and ample terms, that my course toward him in this sorrowful business has been marked by the magnanimity which you apparently intimate has characterized his toward me. If you will write to Mr. Beecher as I have indicated, I will thank you for a line as the words or substance of his reply.

In reply to this letter, Rev. Dr. Bacon sent the following, dated New Haven, April 16:

Dear Sir:—Not being in Mr. Beecher's confidence, I have doubted what to do with your letter written a week ago. I was not—and am not—willing to demand of him that he shall admit me to his confidence on a matter on which he chooses to be reticent. But, as the letter seems to have been written for him quite as much as for me, I have now sent it to him without asking or expecting any reply.

It is now between two and three months, Mr. Tilton adds, since I received from you the following letter, and as I have not heard that Mr. Beecher has made a reply either to you or to me, I am at last forced to the disagreeable necessity of borrowing a reply in his own words, as follows:

BEECHER'S CONFESSION.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.

I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. * * H. W. BEECHER.

The above brief extract from Mr. Beecher's own testimony will be sufficient, without adducing the remainder of the document, to show that I have just ground to resist the imputation that I am the creature of his magnanimity.

The New York Times, in publishing the correspondence, says: "Mr. Beecher's own admissions, as quoted by Mr. Tilton, are certainly very strong, and will, perhaps, startle many who hold that the lives of ministers of religion should correspond in some degree with their preaching. The solemn warning, 'Be sure your sin will find you it,' is not limited in its application to the hearers of the Word, but applies to the preachers thereof also. Mr. Tilton declares that he would not have published a line on this unpleasant subject but for the persistent attacks which have been levelled at him by the friends of Mr. Beecher, and there seems no reason to doubt his word."

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 28.

F. B. Carpenter, the artist mentioned in Tilton's letter to Beecher as the who had said that money could be obtained to send Tilton and his family to Europe, if they were willing to go, has been interviewed and says: "A few days after the adjournment of the council, I had occasion to call upon Beecher, at his house, in connection with a matter wholly disconnected with that scandal. In the course of some friendly conversation, I mentioned the fact to Beecher that Tilton had just finished his book on which he had been engaged for a year, and added that the excitement of the council had depressed him considerably, and that I, in common with several of his friends, wished he could go to Europe. Beecher said he thought it would be an excellent thing for him to do. In reply to this I said that recent business embarrassments stood in the way. To which Beecher answered, that if Tilton desired to go means would be provided. I did not understand, from anything said by Mr. Beecher, that he made this proposition in order to secure Mr. Tilton's silence in regard to the scandal. The matter only come up incidently, and he could hardly have expected that I would bring it up. I told Tilton what Beecher had said, and it enraged him greatly, although it was a long time afterward that I learned he had written to Mr. Beecher about the thing."

POSTHUMOUS GRATITUDE.

A Fortune Left to a Gentleman for One Kindly Act.

From the New York Sun.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Barnum organized an exhibition tour of his "little people" through New York and the Eastern States. General Tom Thumb and his diminutive wife were the stars of the troupe, and Mr. William L. Miller was the manager. Having exhibited at Burlington, Vermont, the troupe came by boat to Whitehall, New York, one Friday night in June, and took quarters in the principal hotel in that old fashioned village. The tour up to that time had been extraordinarily successful, and Mr. Miller's cash box was well filled with crisp greenbacks.

On Saturday the General and his twenty-two pound wife felt disposed to rest after their extended travels, and kept their rooms. Mr. Miller, who is a fisherman, and can cast a fly against the wind with Peter Gill himself, set out to explore the Whitehall brooks for speckled trout. Before quitting the hotel he took his cash box into the General's room and left it in his care, with a warning to keep his eye on it, and in case of his going out to leave it in charge of the assistant manager of the troupe.

A ROBBERY.

Early in the afternoon the General and his lady went out for a walk, forgetting the cash box, and leaving the room door open. While they were gone a chamber-maid entered the room, opened the cash box, took out the contents—nearly $2,000—and took French leave.

At 5 P. M. Mr. Miller returned with a string of trout, and having occasion to use pen and ink, went to the cash box, where those articles were always kept. To his dismay he found only pen and ink where he expected to find $2,000. Hurried questioning of the little people developed the story of the temporary desertion of the room, and in a few minutes the desertion of the servant girl was made equally manifest.

Mr. Miller sought out the sheriff of the county, and in a short time fleet pursuers were on the track of the dishonest handmaiden. Tom Thumb wanted to join in the chase himself, and was only dissuaded from doing so by the entreaties of his wife. Before bed time the sheriff returned with the dust-begrimed and travel-worn girl, who had walked and run over fifteen miles. She was tired and penitent, and voluntarily confessed that she had stolen the money.

In extenuation of her crime she said that she was about to be married and desired a wedding trosseau. Going into the General's deserted room she saw the money box. The temptation was too much for her, and without stopping to consider the possible consequences, she opened the box, took the money and fled. Being asked what she did with the money, she produced all but about $200 of it, saying that she had lost that sum. She was so distressed, and seemed so contrite, that Miller, after some inquiries as to her previous character, decided not to prosecute her. On the succeeding Monday the troupe went to Saratoga. The news of the theft was known to but few of the villagers of Whitehall, and these few charitably kept the secret, so that the erring girl kept her position.

A WINDFALL.

After the war, when business began to brighten up, Mr. Miller left the show business, and went back to mercantile life, entering the firm of Hurd, Morrison & Co., of 596 Broadway. He did not hear anything of the girl from the time of the theft until two or three weeks ago, when a letter from a Mr. Stebbins, of Whitehall, recalled her to his memory.

Mr. Stebbins' letter recited a few incidents of her history since the theft the leading one being her marriage to a wealthy lumber dealer, who lived but a few years, leaving all his property to his young wife. Two months ago she died having devised $150,000 to Mr. Miller in gratitude for his act of forbearance in 1864. Mr. Stebbins said he had spent much time in his search for Mr. Miller. Finally, hearing of a person with his initials in a saddlery firm on Broadway, he had written to ascertain if he was the agent of the little people 1864. In conclusion, he informed him that a large lot of lumber formed part of the property devised to him, requested him to take it away, and told him as soon as his identity had been established his draft for $200,000 would be duly honored.

The Wadesboro' Herald says the net proceeds of the Masonic Festival in that place, on the 24th ult., for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, foot up $257.

[From New Orleans Picayune]

PLANTING AFTER THE FLOOD.

A Few Post-Diluvian Difficulties.

A correspondent in Iberville recounts some of the trials and discouragements which have attended the replanting of overflowed fields in his section. They appear to be as great as in the case of Plaquemines parish, and, except to people incapable of despair, utterly insurmountable.

Truly, our State has been sorely afflicted. Whether we are to recover is not yet clear:

BAYOU JACOB, Iberville Parish, La.,
June 23, 1874.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

There are so many all over our common country that take so deep interest in our welfare, and are supplying us with the necessaries of life, that it is but just that they, those who have been so liberal toward us, and are yet continuing to feed us, should know exactly the situation of the people in this vast overflowed district. I see by some of the papers that it is said that we have planted our lands, and may expect to reap in the course of time. The lands in this neighborhood were the first and last to be uncovered by the waters, and at the first sign of dry land planting commenced with fine prospects. Some ten days since the rains commenced, and it rains not only every day but several times a day. Every man and boy that could draw a furrow or put a grain of corn in the ground, white and black, owners of plantations and their laborers, all with common consent went to planting.

But what can be done against so many difficulties that beset us on every side? Let me enumerate some of these backsets, and tell me was ever a people so tried. The rains won't permit us to plow; we take off our shoes, and with stick in hand, follow the receding waters; the coons follow us at night and dig up about one half of what we have put in the ground; the worms follow the coons, and we again follow the worms, and so on. What escapes both these pests is choked by grass and drowned by water (rain). We are obliged to thin out and hoe in the mud. The men are wet to the skin about one-half of the time. To plant potatoes is almost impossible likewise. If we are fortunate enough to be able to break up the land, before we can ridge or hill, a heavy rain spoils all the work.

The people labor under so many difficulties that the wonder to me is that they do not give it up; but, to their credit be it said, they fight against all these difficulties with unceasing courage. The lands have been made so fertile that every grass grows as if a vast bed of guano had been sown over it. To add to our misfortunes, that dreaded disease, the charbon, is killing off hundreds of animals in the back country. The rains have had the effect of starting the grasses, so much needed by our poor animals, which were almost starved to death. Indeed, indeed, hard to bear are our trials, but He who feeds the birds of the air will extricate us. M. SCHLATRE.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

The Trouble of Christorpher Columbus McPherson.

This boy was a good boy. He would have been an angel to-day but for the deceit of this false-hearted world. He wasn't one of a set of triplets, and therefore didn't have honors showered down upon him in his early days, but old women said there was foundation there for an orator, a great general, or a philosopher, and old men examined his head and said it was level. Nothing particular happened to Christopher Columbus until the eighth year of his reign. His childhood days were full of mud pies, the butt end of shingles, paregoric, castor oil and old straw hats with the front brim worn off. He was a deep thinker and a close observer for a small boy, and he was just innocent enough to believe things which other boys pitched out of the window without a second thought.

When Christopher was going on nine years old he heard some one say that "a penny saved was two pence earned." He therefore laid a big Bungtown away in a crack under the mop board, and every day he looked to see it grow to two cents. He had confidence and patience, but at length both gave way. Then he got the cent out one day and Mrs. Norton's baby swallowed it, and that was the last of that Bungtown. The youthful Christopher didn't believe in maxims quite as much as before, but he hadn't cut all his eye-teeth yet.

When this boy was a year older he heard some one say that "the truth was mighty and must prevail," and that the boy who always spoke the truth would surely make a good and great man. He commenced to tell the truth. One day he got his father's razor out and hacked it on a stone, and when the old gent came home and asked who in blazes had done that? Christopher Columbus spoke up and said:

"It was I father; I notched your old razor."

"You did eh?" sneered the old man as he looked up into a peach tree; "well, I'll fix you so you will never notch another razor for me!"

When the lad was about twelve years old he read in a little book that "honesty was the best policy." He didn't more than half believe it, but he thought he'd try. He went to being honest. One day his mother sent him to the grocery to buy eggs, and Bill Jones induced him to squander the change in the purchase of soda water. When he got home his mother asked him for the little balance, and Christopher explained.

"Spent it for soda, eh?" she replied. "Here your poor old mother is working like a slave, and you are around swilling down soda water! I don't think you'll swill any more, I don't! Come over my right knee."

And she agitated him in the liveliest manner. That night as he turned on his downy straw bed the boy made up his mind that honesty didn't pay, and he resolved to cheat the whole world if he could.

When Christopher was half a year older he came across the injunction: "Be kind to the poor." He did not know whether it would pay or not, but he set about it. He knew of a poor woman who sadly needed a spring bonnet, and he took over his mother's, along with a few other things, including his father's second pair of boots, his own Sunday shoes, and so on. He went around feeling very big-hearted until the old gent wanted to go to the lodge one night, and then it came out.

"Gin away my boots, eh?" inquired the father; "lugged your mother's best bonnet off, eh? Well, I don't think you'll remember the poor very much after to-night."

And he pounded Christopher Columbus with a pump handle until the boy fainted away, and even then didn't feel as if he had made a thorough job of it.

They fooled this boy once more. He heard a rich man say that everybody should "make hay while the sun shone." So when there came a sunny day he went out, took his father's scythe down from the plum tree and went to making hay. He broke the scythe, cut down the tulips, and hacked his sister in the heel, and his mother came out and led him around by the hair, and bounced him until he almost went into a decline. They couldn't bamboozle this boy after that. He grew wicked every day of his life, and before his eighteenth birthday arrived he was hung for murder. He said he didn't care a huckleberry about it, and died without making the usual Fourth of July oration.

M. QUAD.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The rope with which John Allen Ketchey was hung Friday at Salisbury was obtained by a gentleman from this city, who was present at the exeution and has been presented to A. W. Frapps, who has it on exhibition at his saloon.

An extra from the Rockingham Courier office says: The Conservative Executive Committee for Richmond county, after consultation, have determined to postpone the time of holding the County Convention to Friday the 10th of July, instead of Friday July 3rd, as heretofore announced.

John Allen Blake, the black devil who outraged Miss Haley, near Morrisville, on the 22nd ult., was tried at the Superior Court in Raleigh, on Tuesday, and sentenced to be hung on the 24th inst, just one month and two days after the commission of the deed. This we learn from the Raleigh *News.*

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We have been shown some heads of white wheat averaging 75 full grains to the head and one head having 90 large size grains—clear, clean and pretty enough for an ornament in a young lady's bonnet. This wheat was raised by T. B. Henry on lands owned by J. H. Carson, Esq.

The Cherokee Herald says: F. P. Axley, Esq., has just brought to our office some very rich gold bearing rock and argentiferous galena, found in Cherokee county. Where these are found there are more of the same sort. Oh, for a few enterprising miners to look up and work our mines, and we would not mind the panic.

A thousand amends to this from the Charlotte Democrat: Why don't the people hang the scoundrels who rape women on the highways? Last week a respectable young white woman was violated near Morrisville, Wake county, by a negro man, and he has not yet been executed. The punishment for such a crime ought to be speedy.

The Newton Vindicator says: Two negroes, Joe Sherrill and Julius Wilson, were committed to jail in this place last Tuesday, charged with committing rape upon the person of Mrs. Susan Deal. The evidence shows a most foul crime, and the perpetrators will doubtless receive their just reward at next Court, unless they are turned loose to "save expense to the county."

The Hillsboro Recorder says: We regret to learn that the mill of Mr. W. W. Guess, in the eastern part of the county, was recently burnt, together with a large quantity of grain. The mill had recently been repaired, and the dam, which was carried away by a freshet in the winter, just reconstructed. The loss is a serious one both to the proprietor and the neighborhood.

The Monroe Enquirer says: The wheat crop in this county has not turned out so well as it was thought it would, owing to the rust getting into it, but from all we can learn we are satisfied that an average crop will be made. Cotton and corn, although they got a late start, are doing finely. The stand of cotton is very good. We have been having splendid seasons, and it is sincerely hoped that the farmers may be blessed with abundant crops.

"A cannon shot recently deposited in the Boston Museum is marked with the following inscription: This twelve-pound conical shot fired from a Confederate battery at the battle of New Berne, March 14, 1862. It passed sideways through the body of Samuel Lines of company F, 24th Massachusetts Regiment, killing him instantly, and thence into a tree, from which it was afterward cut by his comrade, H. N. Cummings, by whom it is presented."

The Charlotte Observer says: Mr. Alexander Hunter, in the Northern part of this county, has discovered a gold mine on his premises. At present it promises a very fine yield. He came to the city yesterday morning loaded with specimens and bearing a letter from Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, in which that mineralogist gives it as his opinion that his mine will pay to work it. He proposes in a week or two to commence work, and we shall have something more to say about it.

The Asheville Citizen says:—Tom Easterly, came to Hominy section in this county during the war, refugeeing from the Kirk radical cut-throat of East Tennessee. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at his business in Hominy for some time, then moved to Leicester where he remained until about one year ago, when he returned to his old home in Tennessee. A few nights ago some men, supposed to have been his old enemies under the Kirk oppression, went to his home, took him out and hung him. Easterly was said to have borne a very good character—was industrious and peaceable.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On Sunday last, Mr. Wilson, of Brevard, took from his trap, a fish which has attracted considerable attention. It was 4½ feet long, and had a bill resembling that of a bird, 14 inches long, and three broad. Its mouth was directly under the eyes, and measured seven inches in width. It was 18 inches in circumference, with tail fins 14 inches broad. It weighed 28 pounds, and its color resembled that of a pike or jack-fish, except the head and bill, which were spotted. With the exception of its head, this singular fish was entirely boneless.

The Raleigh Crescent says: Mr. Aquilla Compton is an aged old country gentleman that lives in Orange county about nine miles from Hillsboro. Now Mr. Compton is not up to the times and if he has a lead mine on his farm he doesn't know what it is worth. But a few days ago, while building a new house on Mr. Compton's land, they found a rock that weighed heavy and a party melted it in a smith's furnace and said it was white lead. The old man Compton then found a rock that was very heavy and with his own hands he cleaned out his forge and melted the rock, and sure enough it was the real lead.

The Weldon News says: An unfortunate affair occurred up the Chowan River on Wednesday night last. The steamer Ella was returning up the river from Edenton, and, about midnight, near Petty Shore, ten miles below Winton, ran into a small row boat in which were two white men named Piland and Morris. It was dark, but a signal of distress was heard, the steamer was stopped, a life boat lowered and Piland picked up in a bruised condition.—Morris could not be found and was of course drowned. These men were aware that it was time for the Ella, and intended clearing the way, but neglected doing so, went to sleep, and putting out no signal, were not seen, but run over and one of the men buried beneath the billows of the Chowan.

It is proposed in New York to establish training schools for domestic servants in connection with the Bureau of Emigration at Castle Garden or elsewhere. The emigrants are first to be sorted like a lot of apples. They then go as classified into training wards. These cooks, waiters and chambermaids will learn at least the rudiments of household work. Then there is to be an advanced school into which the most promising pupils will be drawn, and under a competent teacher will learn the finer arts of cookery—how to tickle the gullet of Alderman Gobble or the Hon. Mr. Guzzleum, the mysteries of boned turkey and soft crabs, and how to call American dishes by French names, and summit of all—one chance in thousands—how to cajole some decrepid gourmand into that terrible punishment of senility—"marrying his cook."

HEADQUARTERS.

HALE DECLINES TO BE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF CLERICAL FORCE.

WASHINGTON, July 1—Noon—Mr. Hale has finally declined the Postmaster-Generalship on account of impaired health. His successor will not be named for several days.

United States consul Strave, whose term of office had just expired, died at Quebec. Strave had been promoted to the legation at Leghorn.

WASHINGTON, July 1—Night.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows a reduction during the month of June, of $2,180,196. The currency balance is $14,576,010, and coin balance $74,205,304, coin certificates $22,825,100, special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits $58,760,000.

The comptroller of currency has called for statements from the National Banks of their condition at the close of business on the 26th ult.

The President to-day appointed Charles F. Conant to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Sawyer. Mr. Conant has been clerk in the warrant division of the Treasury for nine years, four of which he acted as chief of the division. He is from New Hampshire.

Reductions of employees in the public departments continue. A large number of males and females were dismissed to-day.

In the Patent office to-day, a clerk who had been discharged became temporarily insane and divesting himself of all clothing, seized a bayonet from the model room and rushed through the halls. There was great consternation and the clerk was finally taken in charge by the police.

A. C. Cattell, who was appointed one of the District Commissioners, has finally declined. Blow and Dennison accept.

It is expected that a Commissioner in Cattell's place and a Postmaster General vice Hall, will be appointed to morrow.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day, at which the subject of the Post Office appointment was discussed, but the President, as yet, has made no determination.

At the meeting Creswell stated upon leaving, that he would act until his successor was appointed, but that he intended to insist upon leaving the Department as soon as possible.

On returning to the Post Office Department, in reply to a question whether he would not reconsider his resignation, he said emphatically, "No, I was in earnest when I resigned and would be glad to be relieved to-morrow."

John B. Packer, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is mentioned in connection with the office.

EUROPE.

SERRANO TO COMMAND THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

CARLOS AND WIFE AT ESTELLA.

RUMORS IN REGARD TO CONCHA'S DEATH.

REPORTS OF A FEARFUL MASSACRE AT ESTELLA.

LONDON, July 1—Noon—A special dispatch to the Standard says that Marshal Serrano has decided to take command of the Republican army immediately.

General Zabala has arrived at Taffata.

BAYONNE, July 1—Noon—Don Carlos and his wife have arrived at Estella where they were received with great rejoicing.

LONDON, July 1—Night—The Times' Paris correspondent telegraphs that among the stories current, there is one to the effect that Marshal Concha was killed at the instigation of Serrano, because he was an Alphonzoist. There is also another notion, that by the death of Concha the influence of Germany is increased, which is unfavorable to the restoration of the dynasty attached to the Pope.

The Atlantic & Great Western R. R. Company have declined to receive and pay to-day, the coupons on their first mortgage bonds.

A report reaches here that an accidental fire in two houses near Estella, was made a pretence by the Carlists for the massacre of all wounded Republicans who fell into their hands at the battle at Muro.

CUBA.

HALF TAXES TO BE PAID IN GOLD.

HAVANA, July 1—Noon—Capt. Gen. Concha has issued a decree, requiring, on and after the 1st of July, the payment of fifty per cent. in gold of the regular taxes and duties. The rate at which paper will be received in payment of these dues is to be fixed by the government. The decree of June 4th, authorizing Banks to sell gold for the payment of land taxes, is revoked.

A lighter with thirty-five persons on board capsized to-day off the village of Cojiman, six miles east of Havana. Sixteen were drowned.

ELECTRICISMS.

James P. Saunders was shot, at Yonkers, N. Y., by the defendant in a case he was prosecuting. He is Past Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows, and is well known. He received two shots, one of which it is feared, will prove fatal. The affair occurred just as Court was adjourning.

Rev. Dr. Willis, of Redwing, accepts the Bishopric of Wisconsin.

By news from Port au Prince, dated the 17th ult., it is learned that General Micheal Domingue, was unanimously elected by the National Assembly, President of the Republic of Hayti.

Admiral Palo, the Spanish Minister, sailed yesterday from New York for Spain.

The Iowa Republican State Convention met yesterday at Des Moines. There was a very large attendance.

The majority for the Constitutional Convention in Arkansas is estimated at sixty thousand.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning at Memphis, M. D. Welsh, a well-known attorney and candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court, was shot by B. B. Burnes, also an attorney, and probably fatally wounded.

THE WEST,

AND STILL ANOTHER NEW PARTY.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 1—Noon—At the State Temperance Convention seventy-five delegates, including twenty women, formed an independent party. Among the nominations was Miss Jennie F. Welly, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE CABLE.

THE FARRADAY A TOTAL WRECK.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 1—Night.

The steamer Faraday engaged in laying the new Atlantic cable, left Halifax, a week ago, and intelligence from Pictou just received represents that she struck an iceberg off Halifax and is a total wreck. Further particulars are expected soon.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

The Board of Trade.

An adjourned meeting of the merchants representing the [illegible] interest of Market, Front and Princess streets, was held on Monday afternoon, the 29th of June, at the Masonic [illegible], for the purpose of permanently organizing a Board of Trade.

Mr. W. A. French presided and Mr. [illegible] Stevens acted as secretary.

The Committee on Constitution [illegible] their report, which was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

[illegible]

County Commissioners.

[illegible]

Another Meeting of the Radical "Regulars."

It was rumored on the streets that the "Regulars" would again assemble at the Market House on last evening, and at an early hour, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Wooten Powell Scorned.

[illegible]

Waddell in Sampson.

A letter received in this city yesterday gives the most cheering accounts of Col. Waddell's triumphant progress [illegible] through Sampson county. The people are turning out [illegible] to hear him wherever he speaks, and he is every day strengthening his majority. The impression is that he will roll up a larger majority in the county in August than old Sampson has ever yet given to any one man.

No Other Medicine [illegible] Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

Hon. George Davis will address the people at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday, the 14th July next. Ample accommodations will be made for ladies, who are invited to attend.

ISAAC B. KELLY,

Chair'n Ex. Committee.

Accidentally Drowned.

A colored man by the name of Richard Jones, some 15 or 20 years of age, went in [illegible] Green's mill pond, yesterday morning, in company with his step-son, a boy about 12 years [illegible]. The water was not very deep but Jones, soon after entering it, dived and did not return to the surface. The boy waited a little and then, becoming alarmed, called for help. Some other boys who were in the neighborhood ran to the spot and together they managed to bring Jones from the water [illegible] life was extinct. It is supposed that he was attacked with cramp, while under the water, and was thus drowned. Coroner Hewlett held an inquest yesterday and the verdict rendered was in accordance with the above facts.

Daily Journal, 30th.

JOHN ALLEN KETCHEY

EXECUTION OF THE NOTED DESPERADO.

HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

THE SENTENCE OF THE LAW CARRIED OUT AT SALISBURY.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

SALISBURY, June 26th, 1874.

John Allen Ketchey was hanged here today at 12:30 o'clock for the crime of rape on Millie Beecher.

In a lengthy speech on the scaffold Ketchey asserted his innocence of the crime for which he was convicted, but [illegible] to many other crimes for which he had not been charged. His [illegible] on the scaffold was bold and defiant. He was attended by Rev. Mr. Crawford, his spiritual adviser, who expressed the hope that the [illegible] was prepared for the world to come. After the execution his body was given to his relatives.

[illegible]

A [illegible] mound of a novel character [illegible] recently been cut through, [illegible] to make the approach to the [illegible] bridge, near Cincinnati. It [illegible] evidently the debris of a huge [illegible] of children. A space twenty [illegible] feet in diameter had been covered with an immense heap of wood; then [illegible] on fire, and the children [illegible] put one by one, [illegible] sacrifices to Moloch. The heat was evidently intense and [illegible] continued, as the ground plainly showed the effects of violent combustion. [illegible] the sacrifice was completed and the fire had died out, the remains of the victims were all raked together in the centre, and then the mound was raised in a very remarkable way. Soil was brought, apparently by different tribes, from different localities, and each variety was [illegible] deposited by itself, so that [illegible] was clearly distinguishable. The remains collected consist [illegible] and teeth of children, [illegible] tooth of a rodent [illegible] which had evidently been [illegible] an ornament. The remains will be placed in a museum at Plainville, Ohio.

[illegible] A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice, and it *will dissolve*. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will *not dissolve*. This is *indigestion*. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w

Between Ourselves, Ladies. The [illegible] of your charms is a perfect [illegible] under the sun is as [illegible] as the daily [illegible] Sozodont.

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had [illegible] to be observed in using [illegible] Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; then every other night for 6 nights; the same for a [illegible] and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Victims of Obscure Disease, [illegible] and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is [illegible] and standard. It is, moreover, the [illegible] preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine [illegible] proprietary stamp of H. T. [illegible] take any other [illegible] the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

[illegible] particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15-1m

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

July 2, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade moves slowly, all the markets feeling, in a greater or lesser degree, the effects of the oppressive weather, but the prospects for the future are all of a favorable character and an active fall trade is confidently anticipated, which expectation appears to be warranted by the prospects of abundant crops (which as per statistics published last week from all sections of the country are reported fine) and a continued liberal export demand for the leading products of the soil. The New York *Shipping and Commercial List* thus speaks of the future prospects of the business of the country:

Trade in all departments is dull, but there is nothing uncommon in this, as there is usually a pretty general relaxation of business energies after the heat of summer has set in. It is estimated that the Spring trade fell fully twenty-five per cent. short of a fair average, and for obvious reasons. The country, after running a long career of speculation and overtrading, overtaken by a panic, which was simply an admonition that retrenchment and a better economy were necessary. For several months, therefore, everybody has been going to the opposite extreme, and the result has been dull times. But matters are beginning to mend, and during the Autumn, if the [illegible] wonderfully [illegible], we shall have a better state [illegible] for several years. The foundation of all national prosperity is said to be agriculture, and as all present indications point to a brilliant harvest, [illegible] products [illegible]. The agricultural [illegible] good prices, [illegible] they have realized [illegible] year now closing, [illegible] business [illegible] in hand. [illegible] which depend [illegible] the revival [illegible] locomotive and [illegible] obliged to [illegible] which is [illegible] in work; but [illegible] that our [illegible] rails, and [illegible] country has [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] were in order [illegible] works must be [illegible]. Thus, even [illegible] which suffer [illegible] directly and [illegible] from the [illegible] troubles, we may [illegible] prosperous times. The better [illegible] railroad [illegible] is [illegible] shown by their returns. Thus, while the gross earnings of the Western roads show a falling off in [illegible], the net earnings exhibit an increase. [illegible]

[illegible]

Per contra [illegible] the weather has been hot and oppressive, and the general [illegible] to have set in. Trade, however, along the wharves has been about as lively as usual. [illegible] the market has been active, [illegible] the trade. The [illegible] for the week [illegible] spirits turpentine [illegible] against shipments last week of 13,[illegible] bbls rosin, [illegible] casks spirits turpentine and 680 bales cotton. The following synopsis is written of the general market. ROSIN—The rosin market has shown a [illegible] feeling, Strained [illegible] has been [illegible] with a slight advance, closing [illegible] to-day. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has been very quiet during the latter part of the week, and we know of few if any changes which have occurred. At the close of the week the market is firmer and futures have sold at an advance for July. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The week has not been marked for any considerable activity, but the receipts were light and there was probably a better enquiry for distilling purposes. The market ruled steady and prices closed to-day without any changes on last week's quotations. TAR—There has been a better feeling in the market this week, but we have had only small advances as the receipts were very meagre, and no large lots were offered. COTTON.—A very quiet market we have had, and there were few transactions. Quotations are ¼ cent lower than last week. GRAIN—The grain market shows a slight firmer tendency with a slight advance of cargo quotations. CORN—The receipts with stock are fully equal to the demand. The market is quiet at the quotations given in another column. OATS are quiet and unchanged. The stock is light, as also the receipts, but the two combined are fully equal to meet the requirements of the trade. PEAS—The market is unchanged. The demands are and the receipts equal to the requirements. ROUGH RICE is wanted and will sell at $1 25 to $1 40 per bushel. DRY GOODS—There is little or nothing of interest in this line, the volume of business being small and orders even for the replenishing of stock are few and for small quotations. The tone of the Northern markets for bleached and brown cottons is decidedly stronger, and the tendency is upward—an advance on some kinds being confidently predicted before the opening of the Autumn trade. Light colored prints continue to be offered rather pressingly, and some further reductions in prices of the poorer qualities have been made, but the standards are generally steady. MONEY—The banks have continued to gain in means, while the demand for money has not been larger than usual. The market is sluggish and rates of interest are unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandise for the week ending were as follows:

COTTON—The cotton market during the week has continued to rule inactive, although there were indications of a somewhat better tone, but whatever there was of this, seems to have since disappeared. There has been only a moderate inquiry and the aggregate sales were light, the bulk of which were effected at prices below the current quotations. A fair portion of the movement was for export, while there was no speculative demand whatever. Quotations for the week are reduced ¼ cent.

A summary of the telegraphic reports of the Financial Chronicle shows that the weather last week continued favorable for the development of the cotton plant. Rains were reported throughout the cotton growing districts, (and under their influence the growth is rapid) while the clean condition of the fields removes any cause for present anxiety from the wet weather.

At our port for the week the receipts of cotton (through and local consignments) show an increase of 106 bales and were as follows:

Friday	157 bales.
Saturday	229 "
Monday	162 "
Tuesday	189 "
Wednesday	87 "
Thursday	122 "
Total	946 bales,

against 840 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 12,389 bales, against 12,121 bales last week, 12,869 bales the previous week and 17,070 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,738,460 bales, against 3,485,771 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 212,689 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 13,653 bales, of which 13,653 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 246,370 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	11	cents.
Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	13	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14	"
Low Middling	15	"
Strict Low Middling	15	"
Middling	16	"

ROSIN—The market as a whole has maintained a firmer tone during the week under a steady export demand, which is reducing stocks [illegible] slowly, and there [illegible] speculative demand at prices current a week ago for present and future delivery, there was an advance of [illegible] on Strained of 5 cents. The foreign and coastwise exports for the week were 30,534 bbls, against 12,080 bbls for last week. For the month the exports were 68,[illegible] bbls against 67,311 bbls for last month. The number of shipping in port loading is large and the stock afloat to-day represents one-third of the entire bulk of stock, so that we may safely report that the outlook is more favorable for an advance at present or an early day, even if the receipts are large. For futures the market has been steady. There were some transactions, but the prices obtained do not show any very marked improvement on spot quotations. At the Exchange this week there was very little trading done. In the open market Strained was active and the following synopsis is written of the condition of the market from day to day. On Friday, the first day of the present week, the market was very quiet and there were no important transactions. $1 60 was offered but no sales were reported. The sales were 2,000 bbls Low No 1, at $1 93 [illegible]. Saturday, the market was very quiet in tone, but there was a good demand with fair sales. The transactions embraced 500 bbls Common Strained at $1 55; 1,500 bbls Strained at $1 60 and 60 bbls No 2, at $1 70 [illegible]. Monday the market continued steady and the former figures were readily paid for all lots available. The sales reached 1,700 bbls Strained at $1 60. Tuesday the market opened with a firmer tone and there was an advance of 5 cents during the day. The sales were 500 bbls Strained at $1 65 [illegible]. Wednesday the market continued firm and there was an advance of 10 cents on futures for July delivery. The sales this day embraced 2,200 bbls Strained at $1 65 and 500 bbls buyer's option for the month at $1 75 [illegible]. To-day, (Thursday) at the close of our writing, at noon, the market is quoted firm at $1 65 [illegible].

No. 1, 2, [illegible]—The medium and finer grades of rosin during the week have been very quiet but steady and the transactions were limited, and the [illegible] are full [illegible].

The receipts for the week, 18,617 bbls, against 14,891 bbls for last week, show an increase of 3,726 bbls. The exports for the week, 30,534 bbls, against 12,080 bbls for last week, show an increase of [illegible]. The stock in yard is 37,733 bbls and afloat 20,877 [illegible] in yard and 11,232 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 65
No. 2	1 [illegible]
Extra No. 2	1 85
Low No. 1	1 90
No. 1	2 00
Extra No. 1	2 50
Low Pale	3 75
Pale	4 50@5 00
Window Glass	5 00@6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our last report there has been a slight better feeling prevailing in the undertone of the market, but no outward sign has been [illegible] except more [illegible] on the part of buyers to purchase. The spot market opened and closed unchanged in quotation, but futures have advanced [illegible] and on Wednesday were active for July delivery at 33½ cents. To-day, (Thursday) at the close of our report, the market is written firm at 32 cents.

The receipts for the week 5,341 casks against 5,11[illegible] casks for last week, show an increase of 1,223 casks. The exports for the week 4,320 casks against 7,283 casks for last week, show also a decrease of 2,963 casks. The stock in yard and afloat is 7,902 casks against 6,881 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 casks at 32 cts. ℥ gal.			
Saturday	450	"	" 32	"
Monday	200	"	" 32	"
Tuesday	3[illegible]	"	" 32	"
Wed'sday	200	"	" 32	"
Do	400	"	" 33½	"
Thursday	100	"	" 32	"

*Buyers option July.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The movement in crude turpentine the past few days has been on a limited scale, manufacturers appearing to hold off from purchasing until there is a better supply here of the new crop, [illegible] of such continue very light, and but little is expected at the present. The sales for the week have been at $1 50 for hard, $2 50 for yellow dip and $3 00 for virgin, at which figures the market closes steady to-day.

The receipts for the week, 1,282 bbls. against 2,165 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 883 bbls. The exports for the week, were small and the stock in yard to-day is 1,312 bbls. against 1,465 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	250	$1 50	$2 50	$3 00
Saturday	231	1 50	2 50	3 00
Monday	136	1 50	2 50	3 00
Tuesday	166	1 50	2 50	3 00
Wed'y	150	1 50	2 50	3 00
Thurs'y	259	1 50	2 50	3 00

TAR—The firmness in the market noted at the close of last report has continued throughout the week without accomplishing any decided advance, as the receipts were extremely light, and the offerings were too small to handle. Quotations have, however, advanced from $1 55 to $1 85 per bbl, and the market closing firm to-day at the latter prices. The receipts for the week 291 bbls., against 1,397 bbls. last week, show a decrease of 1,106 bbls. The exports for the week 195 bbls against 517 bbls for last week, show also a decrease of 322 bbls.

The stock in yard and afloat is 1,312 bbls against 1,625 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 bbls at	$1 70	per bbl.
Saturday	38 "	1 85	"
Monday—No sales reported.			
Tuesday—No sales reported.			
Wednesday	47 "	1 85	"
Thursday	56 "	1 85	"

GRAIN—Since our report of the grain market of June 26th, nothing of importance has occurred. CORN—The market for cargoes has been firm, with more demand than last week, and the sales of cargoes were at an advance of 10 cents. The only sale reported during the week was the cargo of the Schr Henrietta Hill containing 3,200 bushels, which sold from vessel at $1 per bushel. The quotations from store have experienced no change, and we note a fair export demand. The receipts for the week 17,811 bushels against 31,026 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 13,215 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,782 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,829 bushels; from New York, 3,000 bushels; per Schr Henrietta Hill from Hyde, 3,200 bushels; per Schr Idabelia from New York, 2,500 bushels and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 2,500 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: Yellow mixed and white sell from store at $1 05, $1 10@$1 12 per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ℥ bushel, including sacks. PEAS—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 10@$1 15 ℥ bushel, and $1 15@$1 20 for white ℥ bushel. RICE—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8 to 8½ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The mills are filling orders at $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

FERTILIZERS—The business done in fertilizers has been very small during the present season [illegible] very few of our merchants [illegible] in them to a large extent. [illegible] is sufficiently [illegible] the demands and the following are the rates asked to-day:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Islands) $75, $77½, $80; do. do. Guenops, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge S. L. Phosphate, $60; $65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ [illegible]; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $18; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 70@$51 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

PROVISIONS—The provision market at home has been very steady with a fair demand from the consumptive and export trade with liberal sales at the quotations. At the West and North the market has eased up slightly but the demand continuing good there and very little reaction of prices has occurred. The Cincinnati Price Current says of the western market:

The course of trade in this line during the past week has been the reverse of that of the week preceding. This is accounted for partly by the natural reaction from the advance which tended to restrict consumptive orders, and partly by the general anticipation that the offerings would be large the last week of the month, when the deliveries on contracts came to be made, and consequently speculative buyers have been holding off. This has resulted in a decline of ¼ to ½ per lb on bulk meats and bacon, but mess pork and lard have been held very firmly, for stocks of these articles are concentrated in few hands and are so light as to be easily controlled, and although the demand for them has been small, scarcely more than what is required for current consumption—holders seem to have full confidence in values being sustained, with strong hopes of a further advance. The foreign exports from the seaboard ports were considerably less than for the corresponding week last year, and this has also had some influence in the downward turn, but there is a strong undertone to the market, and [illegible] small concessions from current prices there are buyers for round lots of meats, for the confidence of the trade in the final outcome has not been shaken, but only a disposition exists to take advantage of the temporary decline to buy in at as low a price as possible.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 9@10 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 11¼@11½ cents for sides, and 15@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½ cents for shoulders and 10½ to 10¾ cents clear for rib sides. LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. [illegible] at 11½@12 cents ℥ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10@11½ cents ℥ lb.

PEANUTS—Our remarks concerning the market for peanuts for the [illegible] weeks past have been subjected to only slight alterations, as our information regarding the same, was, we supposed, from the best of authority, and were generally reported to us without change. The substance of these remarks was: "That producers have been holding back their stocks, awaiting summer prices." We learn, however, that this is not the case. That producers had generally forwarded their stock, and that the shortness of supply is due to the small crops produced. It is generally conceded that the present crop has been received and that the market has established its prices for the season, unless some unforseen demand should arise, which is natural should not occur. The following prices have ruled the sales for the week:

Ordinary	$1 70@2 80
Prime	2 10@2 15
Extra Prime	2 25@1 35
Fancy	2 40@2 6[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 1—Evening—Cotton. Sales of uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable July and August, 8½d. Sales of shipments of new crop, on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, 8 7-16d.

LONDON, July 1—Evening—Spirits turpentine 26s 6d to 26s 9d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

June 26—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Charlotte, Wallace, (36 days) Cape de Verde, E Peschau & Westermann.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor Barque Dogma, Johannsen, Curacau, 14 days, R E Haide.

Nor Barque La Belle, Skare, London, R E Heide.

CLEARED.

Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Mary Ann McCann, Cavanaugh, Grenada, G G Barker & Co.

Ger Barque Herman Helmreich, Oesterreich, Rotterdam, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Mary E Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Harriss & Howell.

Brig Ida L Ray, Pressey, Boston, O G Parsley & Co.

Brig China, Manthorn, Porto Rico, O G Parsley, Sr.

Brig Altavela, Freethey, St Johns, P R, E Kidder & Sons.

Nor Barque Viking, Hausen, London, G G Barker & Co.

Schr E S Powell, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Dora M French, French, Kennebunkport, Me, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazauz.

June 30—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor Brig Alkor, Erickson, Antwerp, Williams & Murchison.

Ger Brig Genius, Blancke, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.

Ger Barque Felicitus, Kuhl, Stettin, Williams & Murchison.

Ger Brig Albert, Abrams, Rotterdam, Williams & Murchison.

Br Brig Courtnay, Lamswood, London, Williams & Murchison.

Ger Brig Atlantic, Harding, Rotterdam, Williams & Murchison.

Ger Barque Friederich, Low, Stettin, Jas Anderson & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Philadelphia—Schr John A Griffin—404,375 shingles, 50 bbls rosin.

Boston—Brig Ida L Ray—126,474 feet lumber.

Schr Mary E Simmons—2,000 bbls rosin, 10 bales cotton.

New York—Schr E S Powell—3,933 bbls rosin, 120 casks spirits, 6 bales cotton.

Kennebunkport, Me—Schr Dora M French—180,000 feet lumber

New York—Steamship Benefactor—2,657 bbls rosin, 367 casks spirits turpentine, 21 bales cotton, 20 do sheeting.

Baltimore—Steamship D J Foley—3 bags [illegible], 1,357 bbls rosin, 287 casks spirits, 57 bbls tar, 40 pitch, 222 bushels peanuts, 121 bales cotton, 1 do wool, 29,053 feet lumber, 11 empty ale kegs, 8 pkgs mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship Raleigh—919 bbls rosin, 107 casks spirits, 100 bbls tar, [illegible] do pitch, 50 do turpentine, 45 bales sheeting, 64 do cotton, 5 do bark and roots, 85 do pulp, 57 bushels peanuts, [illegible] spirits, 34,000 feet lumber, [illegible] tobacco stems.

FOREIGN.

[illegible]—Schr Mary Ann McCann, 102,122 feet lumber, 182,900 shingles.

Rotterdam—Ger Barque Herman Helmreich—4,100 bbls rosin.

St Johns, P R—Brig Altavela—122,476 feet lumber, 14,400 shingles.

London—Nor Barque Viking—1,710 casks spirits.

Arroyo, P R—Brig China—100,114 feet lumber, 80,000 shingles.

Liverpool—Ger Brig Genius—242 bbls rosin, 1,500 do spirits turpentine.

Stettin—Ger Barque Felicitus—3,230 bbls rosin.

Ger Barque Friedrich—3,630 bbls rosin

Rotterdam—Ger Brig Albert—1,800 bbls rosin.

Ger Brig Atlantic—3,000 bbls rosin.

London—Br Brig Courtnay—1,743 bbls rosin.

Antwerp—Nor Brig Alkor—1,600 bbls rosin, 550 casks spirits.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending July 1, 1874:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	907	bales.
Spirits Turpentine	5,341	casks,
Rosin	18,617	bbls.
Crude Turpentine	1,072	"
Tar	291	"

EXPORTS.

Cotton	945	bales.
Spirits Turpentine	4,320	casks.
Rosin	30,534	bbls.
Crude Turpentine	15	"
Tar	195	"

TOTAL SUPPLY FOR THE WEEK.

Cotton	1,932	bales.
Spirits Turpentine	12,222	casks.
Rosin	89,144	bbls.
Crude Turpentine	3,126	"
Tar	1,792	"

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES

Statement of the Stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, July 1, 1874, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard	926	bales.
" afloat	61	"
Total	987	"
Spirits Turpt. in yard	6,177	casks.
" " afloat	1,725	"
Total	7,902	"
Rosin in yard	37,733	bbls.
" afloat	20,877	"
Total	58,610	"
Crude Turpt. in yard	1,437	"
" " afloat	—	"
Total	1,437	"
Tar in yard	1,312	"
" afloat	—	"
Total	1,312	"

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, SUPPLY AND STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES AT THE PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1874.

	Cotton.	Spirits Turpentine	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude Turpentine.
Stock on hand June 1	936	8,868	63,667	1,695	3,151
Received during June	2,075	10,196	63,799	3,829	5,383
Exported during June	2,024	20,162	68,856	3,222	1,434
Total Supply during June	3,011	28,064	127,466	4,534	9,122
Stock on hand July 1	987	7,902	58,610	1,312	1,437

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 1—Noon—Stocks dull and lower. Money 3 per cent. Gold 110¼. Sterling Exchange—long, $4 88½; short, $4 91. Government Securities active and lower. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton nominal; sales of 149 bales; uplands, 17¼ cents; Orleans, 18 cents. Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy. Pork firm—mess $18. Lard firm—steam 11 9-16 cents. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 36 cents. Rosin firm at $2 15 to $2 20 for strained. Freights firm. Futures opened firm as follows: July, 16¾ to 16 3-16 cents; August, 17 1-16 to 17¼ cents; September, 17 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 1—6 P. M.—Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet but firm at $4 88½. Gold weak at 10¼ to 10¼. Government Securities dull. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton weak and nominal; sales of 164 bales at 17¼ to 18 cents. Southern flour dull and drooping; common to fair extra $6 to $6 70, good to choice do $6 75 to $11. Wheat 1 to 2 cents lower and in fair demand at $1 37 to $1 43 for winter red and amber. Corn heavy; 1 to 2 cents lower and in good export demand at decline; 71 to 77 cents for common to prime, Western mixed closing at 76 to 76½ for good to prime; 76 to 77½ for Western yellow; 86 to 87 for white western. Coffee firm and quiet at 19¼ to 22 cents for Rio. Sugar steady at 7 to 8 1-16 cents, fair to good refining at 8¼ to 8 3-16 cents, prime 7 3-16 cents, Muscovado 8 3-16 cents. Rice quiet at 6¼ to 6¾ cents for Rangoon, 7¼ to 8 cents for Carolina. Tallow heavy at 8 to 8¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 36 cents. Rosin firmer at $2 15 to $2 20. Pork firmer—new mess $18 25. Lard closed firmer at 10¼ to 11 cents. Whiskey steady at 99 cents. Freights to Liverpool steady. Cotton—steam ¼d.

Cotton—net receipts 75 bales; gross receipts 1,038 bales. Futures closed steady with sales of 25,400 bales as follows: July, 16¾ to 16 21-32 cents; August, 17 1-32 to 17 1-16 cents; September, 17 3-32 to 18¼ cents; October, 16 25-32 to 16 13-16 cents; November, 16 11-16 to 16½ cents; December, 16 11-16 to 16¼ cents.

CHARLESTON, July 1—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling 16 to 16¼ cents; net receipts 168 bales; sales of 150 bales; stock on hand 9,843 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 16¼ cents; low middling 15 cents; good ordinary 14 cents; ordinary 12 cents; net receipts 686 bales; gross receipts 686 bales; sales 500 bales; sales last evening, 500 bales; stock on hand 43,407 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 1—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 15½ cents; net receipts 53 bales; sales 151 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 1—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72 to 78 cents. Pork active and higher at $19. Bacon in fair demand and higher—shoulders 7¾ cents; clear rib 10¼ cents; clear 10 cents. Lard 12¼ to 12¾ cents. Whisky 94 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middlings 17 cents; low middling 16¼ cents; strict good ordinary 16¼ cents; good ordinary 15¼ cents; ordinary 14¼ cents; net receipts 45 bales; gross receipts 335 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—Noon—Cotton steadier; uplands 8½d to 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in September and October, 8¼d; do, nothing below low middling, deliverable in July 8½d; Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable in July and August, 8 3-16d. Sales of shipments new crop on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, 8¼d.

LONDON, July 1—Noon—Erie 29¼ to 29½. Street rate ¼ below Bank.

PARIS, July 1—Noon—Rentes 59f 52½c.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each, 2d hand	0 00 a 2 75
New	0 00 a 3 00
Candles, per lb., Tallow	16 a 17
Adamantine	00 a 15
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb., Java	35 a 37
Laguayra	25 a 28
Rio	22½ a 2[illegible]
St. Domingo	25 a 25
Flax	19 a 20
Double Anc.	a 16
Rope per lb.	7 a 10
Corn Meal, per bushel	0 00 a 1 20
Domestics, Sheeting, per yard	[illegible] a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb	000 a 12
Feathers, per lb.	[illegible] a 50
Fish, per bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	18 00 a 22 00
No. 2	[illegible] 00 a 17 50
No. 3	11 50 a 12 00
Mullets	5 50 a 7 00
Herring, East	[illegible] a 5 00
N. C. [illegible]	[illegible]
do cuts	8 00 a 10 00
do gross	7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod	7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, Northern Family	8 50 a 11 50
Superfine	6 50 a 7 50
Ex Super	7 [illegible] a 8 75
North Carolina, Family	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 [illegible]
Glue, per lb	16 a 22
Gunny Bags	25 a 28
Guano, Guanape, Per ton	[illegible]
Grain, per bushel, Corn	[illegible] a 115
Oats	[illegible] a 82½
Peas, Cow	[illegible] a 1 10
Rice, Carolina	[illegible] a 9½
Hides, per lb., Green	[illegible]
Dry	11 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs., Eastern	0 00 a 1 60
Northern	1 45 a 1 50
Iron, per lb., English, [illegible]	[illegible]
American, refd	[illegible]
American, sheer	9 a 90
Swede	9 a 00
Hoop, per ton	1 25 a 135 00
Liquors, per gal, Whiskey	[illegible] 25 a 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R.	2 00 a 3 00
Gin	3 00 a 7 00
Brandy	1 00 a 9 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill.) [illegible]	[illegible]
Wide do.	10 00 a 25 00
Scantling	[illegible] a 22 00
Ship Stuff	0 00 a 25 00
Lime, (from store) Reckport	0 00 a 1 50
Rockland	0 00 a 1 75
Molasses, per gallon, Cuba, hhds	[illegible] a 42
do bbls	[illegible] a 45
Sugar house	[illegible] a 31
do bbls	[illegible] a 34
Syrup, bbls	[illegible] a 1 00
do N. O.	[illegible] a 00 00
Nails, per lb., Cut	5 00 a 5 50
Oils, per gallon, Sperm	[illegible]
Linseed	1 15 a 1 20
Machinery	[illegible] a 2 00
Kerosene	[illegible] a 21
Pea Nuts	2 25 a 2 75
Potatoes, Sweet	[illegible] a 1 00
Irish, bbl	2 87 a 3 25
Provisions, per lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	16 a 18
Sides	12 a 12½
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Hog round	13 a 13½
Western Bacon (Smoked), Hams	[illegible]
Middlings	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Dry Salted, Middlings	[illegible] a 11
Shoulders	[illegible]
Lard, N. C.	[illegible]
do Northern	[illegible]
Butter, N. C.	[illegible]
do Northern	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Pork, [illegible]	[illegible]
City Mess	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible] a 17 00
Rump	16 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum, per sack	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine, store	0 00 a 1 95
American	0 00 a 1 25
Sugar, per lb., Porto Rico	[illegible]
C	[illegible]
B	[illegible]
A	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Soap, per lb., North[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, per M.	[illegible]
Contract	6 00 a 9 00
Common	2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M., W. O. bbls	[illegible]
R. O. hhds	[illegible]
Timber, per M., Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Mill, prime ex	12 00 a 18 00
Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
Mill inferior to ord	12 25 a 6 00
Tallow per lb.	10 a 11

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	$0 60 a $ 70	$ 00 a $ 55
Tar, per bbl.	0 50 a 55	00 a 55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, per bale	[illegible] a 2 50	[illegible] a 2 50
Cotton Goods, "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, per bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts, "	[illegible]	[illegible] 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a [illegible]	[illegible]
Tar, per bbl.	0 2[illegible] a [illegible]	00 a [illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 50 a [illegible]
Peanuts, per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a [illegible]
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 0 00	0 00 a 75
Rosin, per bbl.	00 a 45	00 a 45
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 2 00	00 a [illegible]
Peanuts, per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Tar, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin, per bbl.	00 a 00	0 00 a 70
Cotton, per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 10
Peanuts, per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 00
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 12 50

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One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold!

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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each!

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Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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[illegible] LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

[illegible] Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

[illegible] Halves, $5; [illegible]

[illegible] Scheme, with a [illegible] Prizes, [illegible] every Saturday

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible] d&wly eod

Corn--Bacon--Pork.

[illegible] White Corn,

[illegible]

[illegible] Smoked Sides,

[illegible]

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

[illegible] all grades.

[illegible] Refined Sugars,

[illegible] Prime Rio Coffee,

[illegible] Molasses.

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Nails, Hoop Iron, Spirit Bbls., Hay.

[illegible] Nails,

[illegible] Hoop Iron,

[illegible] New New York Spirit Casks

[illegible] Second Hand Spirit Casks,

[illegible] Bales Prime Hay,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Candy, Candles, Soap, Starch.

75 Boxes Candy,

225 Boxes Candles,

150 Boxes Soap,

25 Cases Starch.

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

June 28 154

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Mrs. Abram had a chicken hen killed last Monday which, when cut open, was found to contain five soft and five hard shell eggs, besides two perfect yolks. It was almost a hat full of eggs, from one hen, at one time. We saw it ourself.

The Wadesboro Herald says: The Masonic Festival for the relief of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, was held here to-day and was all that it's most ardent friends could desire. The receipts, exclusive of necessary expenses, are roughly estimated at from $150 to $175.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: On Saturday last, the 20th instant, the Conservatives of Pitt county, in Convention at Greenville, made the following most excellent nominations: For the Senate, Jos. B. Stickney; for the House of Representatives, Jos. S. Staton and L. J. Barrett; for Sheriff, Edward A. Wilson.

The Winston Sentinel says: A young girl in this county attempted to commit suicide last week by drowning, but fortunately was rescued before life was extinct. Basely betrayed by the man who had promised to marry her she attempted to hide her shame by a suicide's death. That neighborhood ought to be made too hot to hold that man.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We learn that the mill of Mr. Pleasant Ratliff, situated near the line of the Carolina Central Railway, three and a half miles east of Lilesville, was entirely washed away by the heavy rains of Tuesday the 16th inst. The loss is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000. This mill was in half a mile of the scene of the recent terrible railroad disaster.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: Col. S. D. Pool, the Conservative candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, will address the people of Wayne county, in the Court House, on Friday (to-morrow) June 26th, at 12 o'clock. We extend Mr. Purnell, the Radical candidate for the same position, a cordial invitation to be present. The colored people of Wayne are extremely anxious to hear something of his affiliations with the Ku-Klux, and his (Purnell's) denunciation of the Civil Rights Bill!

The Wadesboro Herald says: A colored man named Jack Montgomery, was found dead in a cabin on Ellis' cut, between Boggan's Cut and Polkton, last Wednesday afternoon. He had been working on the Carolina Central Railway, but had been for some time disabled, from the effects of some chronic disease. The hands had removed from Ellis' cut, leaving him in the cabin, unable to help himself, and with no attention, except a little gratuitous assistance from the neighbors. His death was caused by the disease but was probably hastened by inattention.

The Raleigh News says: Our readers are already apprised of the recent brutal outrage perpetrated upon a Miss Haley, at Morrisville, in this county, by a young negro man named John Allen Blake. The fiend only succeeding in accomplishing his purpose after having severely cut and otherwise seriously hurting the young lady. Since that time squads of men, both white and black, have been in search of Blake, the whole community being thoroughly aroused, and it was thought that when taken he would at once be lynched, so intense was the feeling against him.

Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, he was found by a squad of five whites and three colored men, while he was sleeping on the piazza of the store of Mr. Wm. Wheeler, at Holly Springs, some fifteen miles west of this city, he having the day before hired himself to Mr. Wheeler to do some jobs, Mr. W. not knowing him. The parties finding him not desiring to "lose" him, quietly carried him to Apex, on the Augusta Air-Line Railroad, and boarded the Eastern bound train yesterday morning and brought him to this city and lodged him in Wake county jail, where he will await the slow process of law before he expiates his hellish crime. He has confessed committing the deed, and does not seem to either care for the result or to realize the actual heinousness of what he has done. It is even claimed that he endeavored to capture another white girl near Holly Springs on Wednesday, but that she escaped from him; we do not vouch for the truth of this.

Blake is about 22 years of age, of moderate size, black complexioned, and has a most indifferent look.

We learn that Miss Haley, the young lady outraged, is in a critical condition, suffering severely from the injuries sustained in the struggle with the demon, and the crime of murder may be added to that of rape.

Hon. W. M. Robbins, of Statesville, delivered the annual address before the Alumni of Randolph-Macon College. The Richmond Dispatch says of this address: He announced his subject, "The perpetual revolutions in human government, and the operations of this principle on our system." The address was one of great power and eloquence, and deserving of a more lengthy report than we are able to give, owing to the pressure of other matters upon our columns. Naturally following up the subject the speaker called attention to the inevitable turning of the wheel, the inherent revolutionary influences of which Polybius wrote—the tendencies and ultimate effects and results of the new revolutions in England and America. The Queen is but a symbol of power, where no power exists—the power at last rests with the people. British plegm makes the wheel turn slowly, but it does turn, and the democracy in *form* will be established.

He then considered the American [illegible] social and political outlook—noting [illegible] had been made [illegible] simple democracy [illegible] rules, and no [illegible] through intermediaries. Manhood suffrage now, woman suffrage soon. What is the end of all this? Lord Macaulay thought that our political institutions had never been, and would not be subjected to a supreme test until the vast western domain was thickly populated: then would begin the fierce encounter [illegible] the classes. Already the [illegible] strikes indicate the uneasiness [illegible] the situation between labor and capital. Then the speaker, turning to the other side of the picture, with great pathos and eloquence pointed out certain safeguards unknown to ancient Republics, its diffusion of intelligence, the influence of the Bible and Christian religion.

Finally, the grand fact stands out above all question that we have, and shall continue to have, on this continent a great people full of energy and vitality. There is nothing effete here. There is a fierce conflict of opinions, but no decay. Enough of virtue and practical vigor will be left to re-establish what may be overthrown. The innate power and vitality of so noble a race cannot ultimately fail to achieve a splendid destiny.

The address was heard by the crowded house with unusual attention and profound gratification. And when a motion was offered to request a copy for publication, Rev. A. T. Bledsoe, LL. D., who was on the rostrum, stated that Mr. Robbins h[ad] promised a copy for publicati[on in the] Southern Quarterly Review.

From the Raleigh Crescent.

Autobiography of a Cotton Bale.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

I was raised in Wake county, North Carolina, by a farmer of moderate means. At an early age I learned from a conversation between the farmer and a neighbor that I and the land on which I was raised were mortgaged to a Baltimore firm, who had furnished fertilizers for the soil, and also to a Raleigh merchant who had sold supplies of Western bacon and corn for the support of the field hands, and Northern hay and oats for the mules. The farmer complained that necessity had forced him to pay a very high rate of interest for the use of the capital invested in the above mentioned fertilizers and farm supplies, and that he had in addition to pay a heavy fee for drawing and recording the mortgage securing the commission merchants.

I noticed that the mules on the farm were poorly fed and that as they passed the lot gate they eagerly nipped a few bunches of luxuriant clover which had sprung up from seeds dropped out of the Northern oats. The farmer said, as the mules passed on, "I would sow an acre in clover, but I need all my best land for cotton."

I have nothing very remarkable to tell you concerning my youthful days. I observed that the hands employed in the field were poorly clad. Most of them wore coarse, cheap Northern made clothes, shoes and hats, and from their rude talk I found that they had very little education. The wives and children of these farm laborers frequently came to the field, and I saw that the women wore Northern calico dresses and that the children were growing up in ignorance.

After being picked and packed I was taken to Raleigh. The commission merchant said to the farmer: "Cotton is flat to-day, but we expect it will go up soon." The farmer sighed and replied: "Well," I guess I went into a large new brick store, and accidently heard the merchant say to the clerk: "Insure this bale of cotton and charge Mr. A. with insurance and storage." I remained shut up for some time when the farmer came in one day and the merchant said to him: "Cotton is no better, but I am compelled to have some money. I will ship your bale to Baltimore and do the best I can with it."

A dray soon came up, and as I was hoisted into it, the merchant said: "Have this bale insured and directed to W. & H., Baltimore. They will pay the freight and insurance."

I was hurried over the railroads to Norfolk and thence by steamer to Baltimore. I was then stored for some time, when I was sold to an agent of a Rhode Island manufacture. As I passed out I heard the merchant calculating how much was due him as storage and commission on my sale. My purchaser was also busy in getting out his insurance on me and arranging to pay freight on me to Rhode Island.

Nothing occurred on the route to my destination worthy of remark.—When I arrived at the factory, I found several thousand friends raised in North Carolina. I noticed the women and children seemed cheerful, but none of them wore Southern made shoes or Southern made clothes, or ate Southern bacon. The dray horses were well kept, but did not eat Southern hay or oats. The owner of the factory, they said, was very rich, and had made his fortune manufacturing cotton cloth for the New York market.

I was hurried through the factory and came out a bolt of nice, smooth cloth. I was hurried into a bale of cloth for a New York wholesale house, and as I went out over heard a conversation of the owner of the mill. He said he was realizing handsome profits from his factory, and besides he was giving employment to a hundred families, and was one of the largest taxpayers in the State.

I then went to New York to the establishment of one of the merchant princes, and was delighted to hear him say to a clerk, "send this bale to Messrs. Tucker, Raleigh." As I had passed over the route before, it was not new to me and I arrived safely in Raleigh in less than a week. By chance was put on the bottom of a large pile of cloth, and having nothing else to do, I entered into a little calculation. It was as follows:

I have changed hands often. First the Raleigh merchant realized his profit and storage. Then the insurance agent. Then the Railroads got their freights. Then the steamers got their freight. The the Baltimore merchant got his storage and commissions. Then the Northern Insurance agent got his per cent. Then the manufacturer got his profits. The New York wholesale merchant got his per cent. Then the railroads and steamers got their return freight and the insurance man got another per cent. Messrs. Tucker must have a per cent. and——

Here a clerk reached down and pulled me out with a jerk, and lo and behold! my old master, the man who raised me, said he would take me, "that he wanted some *norcard* homespun," and I was bundled and am now at my old home in Wake, expecting shortly to be cut up.

CHAPTER II.

I believe when Mr. Tucker's clerk broke the thread of my discourse, I was making a calculation. I had told how the following persons realized profits on me:

1 The Raleigh Cotton Factor.
2 The Railroads and Steam lines.
3 The Insurance Agents.
4 The Baltimore Merchant.
5 The Northern Railroads.
6 The Northern Insurance Companies.
7 The Manufacturer.
8 The Wholesale Merchant.
9. The railroads on return freight.
10. The insurance men on return risks.
11. The retail dealer.

These parties all show a deep interest in me, and I wish to say I entertain no unkind feelings towards any of them. The profits they realized from me were legitimate and proper. But, I feel very kindly for the man who raised me, and when I cosidered that he paid all these accumulated profits, added to the original cost, I did not wonder that he dressed poorly and was hard pressed to support his family. I have traveled around and listened to calculating men talk, and I intend to whisper a word to him through the Crescent. What I want to say is:

Raise your own hogs. Don't buy Western bacon at a high price when cotton is liable to be at a low price! Sow an acre or two in clover. It will save corn and enable you to feed your teams better, and will cost you less than Northern oats and hay. It will enable you to feed your cows better, and they will give more and better milk. Your calves will grow larger and make finer cattle. Raise your own corn and wheat. Don't plant all cotton. If your land is poor, sow peas and improve it. Save all your barnyard manure, compost your vegetable mould, and don't buy worthless fertilizers.

And when I get through whispering to the farmer, I want to say a word to capitalists.

Cotton must be raised in the South. There will always be a demand for the manufactured article. We have water-powers in abundance. If Northern manufacturers can pay transportation and insurance on the raw material, and manufacture it on the frozen streams of New England, and realize handsome profits, why cannot the Southern manufacturer, who can purchase it at his door without freight and insurance charges, compete successfully with the Northern manufac[turer? Our wa]ter-powers are as good; [our streams] seldom frozen; our cli[mate] [illegible]; we can work more days in the year; labor can be had as cheap. Besides making large profits on the capital invested, you will give employment to our poor women and children, and the cost of manufacturing, instead of enriching men a thousand miles away, will be spent with our own merchants and tradesmen, and thus improve the condition of our own State.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not desire North Carolinians to invest their capital in factories because I entertain any unkind feeling for Northern people. I have had enough of sectionalism. I was once known as King Cotton, but my crown, if not entirely ruined, is badly damaged by sectional difficulties. I only mention the North because most of our staple is manufactured there. I wish to see all our people, North and South, prosper, but I can see nothing like prosperity for the South—for North Carolina—until her people learn to raise their own food, manufacture their own staple, and give employment to their own mechanics.

OUR HILLSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBORO, June 25th, 1874.

Editors of the Journal:

The hot weather has returned again, to-day being among the hottest of the season. It is dry, too, with little sign of rain, which begins to be needed again. The dry weather, however, is favorable to harvesting, which is progressing, and as regards wheat, nearly over. The result is not favorable. Fields which looked well, upon cutting have proved to be light. This is general, and the crop cannot be a full one. I have concluded as a cause for this, that the very fierce sun of the first of the month dried and ripened the straw too rapidly, cutting off the necessary flow of nutriment to the grain, and making it light and imperfect as it is. This is a theory of my own, and may not bear the criticism of farmers, but in the absence of disease or blight, I can find no other solution for the failure.

This afternoon a negro was arrested and brought before the Mayor, suspected of being the ravisher of Miss Haley, so brutally outraged near Morrisville day before yesterday. There was no evidence against him, and he was discharged. I hope the true culprit will soon be caught, which is more than probable, as the country is thoroughly roused.

Yesterday Capt. Joseph J. Davis and Jas. M. Headen met here for discussion. It was an informal meeting, of which full notice had not been given, and besides, it was in the midst of harvest, so that there was but a small audience in the Court House.—The time was equally divided between them, each speaker occupying an hour at a time, and the utmost courtesy was observed by them, nothing whatever occurring to produce unpleasant feelings, unless a consciousness on the part of Mr. Headen of the very unfavorable impression he made. Not that he is a bad speaker; on the contrary he is sufficiently fluent and self-possessed; but his position, how unfortunate for his cause, and while he did not gain a single adherent, he did and said what ought to alienate many. He is running for the white men of this district. He therefore comes out flat-footed against the Civil Rights Bill, denounces it as a bill of abominations, as one not called for, as one that has not the approval of Grant, as one the negro had better be without. Yet while opposing it, he has so much to say in defence of those who originated it, so much of the wrongs of the negro for whose redress the bill was called into being, that the latter still believes in its necessity, and feels wronged in being deprived of its promised blessings.

To the white man he offered nothing and presented no effective defence against the charges which his antagonist brought so freely and so forcibly against his party. His personal record was a pitiable one by his own confession. He was a member of the Secession Convention, with the hope of saving the Union, signed the Ordinance of Secession with the belief (?) that his life was endangered, and when the war came kept out of the strife until he was obliged to take some part, and then got a position as Quarter-Master in the Home Guards to save his body from the bullets. And when the war was over he was prompt to submit, to accept every thing, reconstruction in any shape, Howard amendments and all. These are all his own admissions. And among a white population who admire manliness, and attach consequence to physical courage, you can well see what a record he makes against himself.

Captain Davis made a marked and favorable impression. He is a ready, animated speaker, full of illustration, but not much abounding in anecdote, fully informed, and exceedingly ready in the application of facts, forcible in reason, and graceful and appropriate in language. There was no weak point in his harness, and if he does not carry the district by hundreds in majority, it will be from causes in our own ranks for which he is no way responsible. He will do his duty, and the Convention has made a good choice of a standard bearer. He spoke at Durham to-day.

The Radicals had a Judicial Convention yesterday at Graham but adjourned without a nomination.—The delegates from here returned with long faces, evidently charinged and demoralized. I suppose Judge Tourgee will be permitted to have the field to himself. It was probably to avoid giving offence to some to whom the nomination had been promised, and the certainty that Judge T. would be an independent candidate any way, that none was made.

Yours, C.

A Novel Speculation Under the Civil Rights Bill.

A plan is to organize a traveling troupe of about fifty of the dirtest, greasiest, and most repulsive looking negroes that can be found in the Southern towns and adjacent plantations. These negroes, in the usual plantation attire, are to be taken all through the North, (particularly in negro-loving New England,) and "stopped" at all the principal hotels. Of course, if admission is refused damage under the law will accrue to the amount of five hundred dollars ahead. With fifty negroes traveling constantly the gains of the projectors of the enterprise will be enormous.—They are to start out with plenty of money to pay their way handsomely, raised from a "guarantee fund." They expect to begin operations at Washington, stopping several days at the Arlington, and at Willard's, that the noble Senators there may have an opportunity to enjoy "equal rights in hotels and all public places" to hearts' content.

If the traveling caravan is refused admission to, say, only three hotels a week, it will pay big, thus: Fifty negroes, penalty each negro, $500; total, each refusal, $25,000.

The Hickory Press says: Died in Morganton, June 15th, 1874, Mr. James Anderson, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Anderson was the father of the Rev. Robert B. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Morganton. He was born in Scotland and learned the printer's trade in Glasgow. He immigrated to America when he was eighteen years old—lived for a number of years in Philadelphia, and then moved to Granville county, in this State, where he started a printing and book-binding establishment. Mr. Evans, of the Milton Chronicle, learned the printer's art under Mr. Anderson.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

OUR APPROPRIATION.

We copy the following proceedings from the *Congressional Record* in regard to the appropriation for our Harbor and River Improvements:

Mr. Ransom. I offer an amendment on page 10, line 224, to strike out "one", and insert "two;" so that the clause will read:

For continuing the improvements of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, $200,000.

Mr. Chandler. I hope that amendment will not be agreed to. The committee did not recommend an increase of this amount in this bill, but struck out certain items and added the amounts that were stricken out for other works. All the additions that were recommended have been concurred in and none of the diminutions.—Now I have upon my desk something over $1,000,000 of proposed amendments to this bill. It must be apparent to every one that if we begin to adopt these amendments they will load the bill so heavily that it will sink.

Now, sir, with regard to Cape Fear River, I hold in my hands the revised estimate of the engineers, which I will read. The original estimate of the Board of Engineers was: "For Cape Fear River $150,000." The revised estimate was $100,000, and the committee allowed precisely the amount asked for in the revised estimate. I hope the Senate will stand by the committee and by the recommendation of the Board of Engineers, and retain the Cape Fear appropriation at $100,000, as it stands in the bill.

Mr. Ransom. Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate at this late hour more than a few moments. The statements made by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce are true. This amendment for $200,000 is not recommended either in the revised or original estimates from the Engineer Department. But there is now before the Committee on Commerce, and I have instructed the clerk to have it here for the information of the Senate, a letter from Colonel Craighill, the engineer in charge of the work. In that letter this officer, distinguished for his skill and judgment and thoroughly acquainted with the Cape Fear Harbor, declares that an appropriation of $250,000 ought to be made for this improvement. I will have the lettar read for the information of any Senator who desires it. The experiences of last year leave no doubt that $100,000 is totally inadequate for the consummation of the work. But, in the opinion of this reliable engineer an expenditure of $250,000 promises results that make it our duty not to hesitate to make the appropriation. Not only his reports, but the concurrent reports of all the officers who have examined the Cape Fear Harbor, without exception, abound with evidence that for the meager amounts appropriated extraordinary results have been accomplished; and I believe that with the expenditure of the sum now asked the highest expectations of the engineers will be realized. I shall not undertake to explain to the Senate the manner in which this improvement is to take place. I will simply state that is the judgement of every competent engineer, fortified by the conclusion of all men of practical sense who have a knowledge of the harbor, and confirmed by uniform experience for half a century.

Nor, Mr. President is this a mere local work. Let me assure the Senate that it is a great national improvement. Look at our Atlantic coast. You will see that the Wilmington or Cape Fear Harbor lies not very far south of Cape Hatteras, on the great coast line of American trade. It is well-known to mariners that Hatteras is one of the most, if not the most, dangerous point upon the American or any other coast. I do not know what to say of it except that it is the rendervous for all the perils of the sea. Cape Fear Harbor, lying just south of this fearful impediment to navigation, is a convenient refuge for the crippled and wrecked vessels that have survived its winds and rocks and storms. I need not say to the Senate how important, how prudent, how humane it is that this harbor of refuge for the whole coast should be cared for by the Government.

And let me say that in another sense the port of Wilmington greatly deserves our consideration. Are Senators aware that the exports of Wilmington for the last year amounted to $13,000,000; that thirteen hundred vessels were entered and cleared at her bar; that her shipping-list for the year 1873 increased one hundred and twenty vessels; that her exports of lumber reached twenty million feet, her rosin a half million of barrels, her turpentine two hundred thousand casks, her cotton fifty thousand bales? Situated as Wilmington is in the heart of the cotton and great lumber region of the South, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which runs back two hundred and fifty miles to the inexhaustible coal and iron beds of North Carolina, with three trunk lines of railway extending north, south and west, almost in speaking distance of Cuba and the West Indies, with a coast line from the gulf to the northern lakes, she must become the great depot and market for lumber, for coal, for naval stores, and for all the productions of that section of the country. Why, there is not a city on the waters of the Atlantic that is not interested in the improvement of Cape Fear Harbor. In Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, you will find the naval stores, the lumber, the turpentine and rosin of Wilmington. The whole country has an interest in this improvement.

There is another consideration which I wish to address to the Senate. I have before me—and I regret that I have not the time to read it—a speech of Hon. William S. Ashe, formerly a Representative from the Wilmington district in the other House of Congress, delivered in 1858. I must say that I knew him well, and I never knew a man of more intelligence, more patriotism, or better common sense. In that speech he informed the House that before the erection of Fort Caswell in 1823, the bar of at Wilmington drew from sixteen to twenty feet of water and sand-drifts soon filled the channel and left only some nine feet of water——

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Anthony in the chair.) The Senator has spoken five minutes.

Mr. Ransom. I appeal to the Senate to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chandler. Permit me to say that the Senator is reading from the local engineer's report. Were we to take the reports of the local engineers on all these different work, $30,000,000 would not begin to carry out their wishes. We take the report of the board of engineers, and we have given every cent that the board of engineers asked for this work, to wit, $100,000, and that is the largest appropriation which has ever been made to that harbor; and the Senator himself says the benefit has been incalculable from the $100,000 appropriations which we have heretofore made. I hope therefore the Senate will stand by the recommendation of the Board of Engineers and leave this appropriation as it is. It is the largest made for any harbor in the United States.

Mr. Sprague. I had occasion when this appropriation was first introduced into the Senate to approve of it. I approve of it because the improvement is in a section of the country which makes it national in its character. It is national because we are deriving immense advantages from the industries in that section. Whenever the Congress of the United States can contribute their moiety, their pittance, in any direction where it will be of advantage to that section of the country, it is important that Congress should do it.

The Senator from North Carolina has urged this proposition from its local considerations. I urge it from its national considerations. Without the industries as they are developed at the South, this country, bearing the great debt, would be prostrate to-day. Take California, with all its accumulations through mines and minerals, or any other portion of your country, and it cannot compare with this region in the accumulation of balances favorable to your industries. It is upon your foreign balances that you are to-day able to sustain whatever financial credit you have. I trust the Senate will accord to the request of the Senator from North Carolina for the appriation he desires. It will be the money best spent of any appropuiated on any of the bills I have seen entertained in the Senate. I hope that the request of the Senator from North Carolina will be favorably consideerd.

Their Presiding Officer (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan). The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Ransom) increasing the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, from $100,000 to $200,000.

Mr. Chandler. I hope it will not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to; there being on a division—ayes, 31; noes 10.

Mrs. Audabon, wife of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Kelleyville, Ky., on the 18th inst., aged 88 years. She was a lady of considerable attainments, and was a constant companion of her husband in his labors and travels, visiting the principal Courts of Europe in his company, and for many years past, since his death, she has lived with her relatives in this city and State.

The Tennessee negroes are rampant for the enforcement of social equality of the races. At a negro convention, held at Somerville, a few days since, several speakers delivered fierce speeches on the subject. One fellow, by the name of Scales Fields, in the course of his harangue, said: "Some white people say that if the civil rights bill becomes a law colored men will marry their daugthers. Well, there are some very handsome colored gentlemen, and if they do not want their daugters to marry us, they must teach them not to love us. If the civil rights bill is passed, put your daughters under lock and key."

The Cassiar gold mines, situated in British territory, between which and the sea lies the long strip of Alaska Territory, belonging to the United States, stretching Southeast, are attracting an unusual rush from adjacent British settlements. Two gentlemen who left the diggings April 21, reported that when they left, 200 men or more were in the diggings. With the creek and ground frozen, and the snow two feet deep, the gold hunters were still able to do well. A party on Deese Creek thawed the ground, washed it in a rocker, and made from four to ten ounces a day. Other parties were making from $50 to $85 per day by same process. A new creek, with an unusal promise of gold, had been found, and great excitement caused. It is estimated that mid-summer will find 500 men in that region. Among those flocking to the diggings are some Chinese, who are shamefully treated, and they are threatened with violence if they enter the diggings.

It is rather startling, is it not, to hear that "the Prince of Wales was married on the 15th of last month, to Lady Alice Hay, a daughter of the late Earl of Eroll, at the Roman Catholic Church in Spanish Place, London?" Such, however, is the fact. And yet the husband of Alexandria, "sea kings daughter from over the sea," has not committed bigamy. The "Prince of Wales," who has just wedded a young Scottish lady of old cavalier and Jacobite blood, is the wrong "Prince of Wales." He is commonly known as "Col. Count Charles Edward d'Albany, the only son of Count Charles Edward Stuart and of Anna, daughter of the Right Hon. John de la Poer Beresford, and niece of the first Marquis of Waterford." When the right Prince of Wales, last year, went to the Vienna Exhibition, he had the pleasure of seeing this great-grand-nephew, or whatever he may be, of the Pretenders of the last century figuring in a Highland dress among the officers of the Austrian army. It is rather doubtful after all whether the "Count Charles Edward" is so nearly the direct representative of the royal Stuarts as to deserve even in that way the complimentary title of the wrong "Prince of Wales." As a matter of fact we believe the direct heir of the English crown in the Stuart line to-day is Francis V, ex-Duke of Modena, "by right divine" Francis I, of Great Britain and Ireland, King. But the Count is conceded to be a Stuart, and his reappearance in England to marry a Scottish noblewoman is at least a curious incident of the day worth bringing to the notice of the lovers of historical romance.

COL. WADDELL'S CANVASS.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

June 30th, Tuesday—Manchester, Cumberland county.
July 2d, Thursday—Beaman's Cross Roads, Sampson Co.
July 3d, Friday—Cedar Creek, Cumberland County.
July 4th, Saturday—Carter's Mills, Moore county.
July 6th, Monday—Harrington P. O., Harnett county.
July 7th, Tuesday—Lillington, Harnett Co.
July 8th, Wednesday—Aversboro, Harnett county.
July 11th, Saturday—"The Hollow," Bladen county.
July 13th, Monday—Elizabethtown, Bladen county.
July 14th, Tuesday—Dalton, Bladen county
July 15th, Wednesday—Brinkley's, Brunswick county.
July 16th, Thursday—Whiteville, Columbus couty.
July 17th, Friday—Cerro Gordo, Columbus.
July 20th, Monday—Meares' Cross Roads, Columbus Co.
July 21st, Tuesday—Cook's Store, Columbus.
July 22d, Wednesday—Shailotte, Brunswick county.
July 25—Wilmington.

Col. McKay is respectfully invited to meet Col. Waddell at these appointments.

Other appointments, as desired, will be hereafter made. D&Wtf.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice, and it *will dissolve*. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will *not dissolve*. This is *indigestion*. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

WEDDING CARDS GOTTEN UP and printed in the most fashionable style at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MARRIED.

On the 25th instant, in this city, at the residence of the bride's father, Deacon George R. French, by Rev. G. S. Jones, Miss ELIZA D. FRENCH to Mr. LEWELLYN CHRISTIAN, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In this city, at Front Steet M. E. Church, on Thursday morning, 25th instant, by Rev. Dr. Moran, Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS YOPP to Miss VIRGINIA KELLY, all of this city.

On the 22d instant, at Moravian Church, Salem, by the Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. THOS. L. NORWOOD, of Mebaneville, to Miss CARRIE BAHNSON, of Salem. No cards.

On the morning of June 25th, at the Front Street M. E. Church in this city, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran, Mr. HOWELL COBB to Miss MARION DUNHAM. All of Wilmington.

On Thursday evening, the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Wetumpka, Alabama, by the Rev. H. C. Taal, GEORGE C. KELLEY, of Wilmington, N. C., and ICOLINE, daughter of J. BATES, Esq.

DIED.

At Rocky Point, on the morning of the 21st instant, Mrs. ELLA P. ARMSTRONG, wife of Thos. J. Armstrong Jr., and daughter of B. W. and the late Ann Eliza Berry, in the 21st year of her age.

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

Improve your sight.

THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivalled, the total absence of prismatic Pebbles render them especially [*Trade Mark*] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Opticians is sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.
march 27 15-wiy

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

RETURNS HIS THANKS to the public generally for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
march 27 74 3m

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING SILVER TIPPED SHOES.
march 6 w6m

L. B. FONVILLE. | H. M. WATSON

FONVILLE & WATSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HAMS, SIDES,

SHOULDERS, PORK, BACON, LARD, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Coffees, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Canned Goods, Country Produce, &c., including a general assortment of Family supplies.

New and Fresh Goods arriving daily and sold at a small advance on New York cost cash. Orders from the country especially solicited.

FONVILLE & WATSON.
may 8 w3m

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
jan 31 d&w-27

The Favorite Home Remedy,
PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation then any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preperation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up.
may 23 123—1m

CLAYTON GILES. W. MURCHISON.

Giles & Murchison,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAEERS IN
HARDWARE
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
38 North Front St., Wilmington, N.C.
june 28 151

Warm Springs,
MADISON COUNTY, Western N. C.,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of Visitors.

The additions and improvements made since [illegible] of the place [illegible] new features in improvements are WATER WORKS, giving an abundant supply of pure Freestone Water from the mountains, into every department of the Hotel. All the buildings repainted and plastering renewed; new Ball Room and Billiard Room; new Kitchen and Laundry with an entire new outfit. Furniture renewed and Mattresses all new. Bath Houses renewed; making the Hotel the most complete and well fitted in the country.

PRICE OF BOARD—$40 per month; $12 50 per week; $2 per day. Children and colored servants half price.

J. A. SAMPLE,
General Manager.
june 12 140-deod1m&w3tch

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100-Piece French China Dinner Set FOR $22.
FRENCH CHINA AND STONE WARE GIVEN AWAY (almost). Tea, Toilet Sets and everything else same way. Call or send for Catalogues.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
4w 6th Avenue and 12th St., New York.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years MILLIONS have intently watched his perilous yet heroic struggles, and grand achievements, and now eagerly desire the **Complete Life-History** of this world renowned hero and benefactor, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wild and wonderful country. It is just ready. 2,000 Agents wanted quickly. One agent sold 184, another 196 one week. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati, O. 4w

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of Writing by Sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T W EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

AGENTS Wanted FOR THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE United States.

No book has ever been published of such universal interest to the American people. It appeals to no particular class alone, but to all classes; to men and women of all professions, creeds, occupations and political opinions—to Farmers, Lawyers, Business Men, Mechanics, Physicians, Politicians, Teachers, Students, Manufacturers, Salesmen, men of learning and men who can only read, to old and young. All want it as a book of constant reference, and to preserve for their children and children's children as the only complete and reliable work, showing the gigantic results of **The First One Hundred Years of the Greatest Republic the World Ever Saw**. It is not a luxury but a necessity to every well-informed American citizen. Agents make $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURD, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

$20 SAVED FLORENCE. $20 SAVED

The Long contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the monopoly of high prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to the right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. Sold for Cash only. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

Waters' Concerto Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and Orchestral ORGANS in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH, or MUSIC HALL. WATERS' New Scale PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Agents Wanted in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. Box 3567.
4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. w

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. 4w

DYSPEPSIA CURED. DR. M. SHARP'S DYSPEPSIA PILL

Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting of Food, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists generally. J. K. McILHENNY, Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Depot, 145 Eighth St., N.Y. Circulars mailed on application. 4w

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER & DRILL in good territory. Endorsed by Governors of IOWA, ARKANSAS & DAKOTA. Catalogue free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received. The genuine is signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, PROPRIETORS, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

Fine Old Brown and Pale Sherries.

VERY OLD AND VERY SUPERIOR PORT WINE,
Old London Dock and Hennessey Pale Brandy.
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum.
Pure Holland Gin,
Finest Old Rye, Bourbon and Corn Whiskies.
A large and choice stock of the finest grades of the above goods now on draught.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front St.

PEEK FREAN ENGLISH CRACKERS,
Albert Middlemass Biscuit,
Fruit Crackers,
Fresh Milk Biscuit by every steamer.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
june 21 5 and 7 North Front St. 148

Hay--Hay--Hay.
600 Bales Hay superior quality.
For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
june 28 154

GUANO.
GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in **small or large lots, at importers' prices**, by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible port or railway station in the country. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to

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REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Messrs. HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.
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may 18 113-d&w10m

J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

BYRNE & KENAN,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
—OFFICE—
Commercial Exchange Buildings,
NORTH WATER STREET.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets	$28,541,473
IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold	$8,000,000
FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA, Assets, Gold	$675,000
OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA, Cash Assets	$286,147
FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA, Capital	$500,000
MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK, Assets	$586,450 54
CLAY FIRE, KENTUCKY, Assets	$500,000 00
Total	$39,089,038 10

feb 6 32-e sun-wly

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington, N. C.
jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,
BEAUFORT, N. C.



REMODELED AND REFITTED by its present owner, ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, is now open for the reception of guests for the Season of 1874, under a

New Management,

This Hotel is situated immediately over the waters of the Harbor and commands a fine view of the Banks, Old Topsail Inlet and the Atlantic Ocean. Owing to its peculiar situation flies and mosquitos are almost unknown.

With the tide flowing semi-daily under the building, its attractiveness in point of coolness and cleanliness, is superior to any Hotel upon the Atlantic coast.

THE ROOMS are ample and accessible to the sea-breeze, while the addition of covered piazzas and the Music Hall on the South front, affords a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a delightful court through which to chase the fleeting hours "on the light fantastic" by night.

Among the chief attractions of this justly celebrated Summer Resort, is the Surf Bathing, and our old patrons will recognize a decided improvement in the neat Dressing Rooms erected conveniently upon the beach.

BATHING HOUSES upon an improved plan are attached to the Hotel, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilerating effects of salt water, and learn the *art of swimming*.

A Brass and String Band is in attendance for the season.

The choicest Wines and Liquors are to be had at the Bar of the undersigned, located conveniently to the Dining Rooms. Billiards, Ten Pins, and Flying Trapeze are offered to those who relish such pastime.

CROQUET PARKS have been arranged for the use of guests free of charge.

An abundant supply of ICE has been provided for the season.

BOATS, fast sailing and well manned, can be had at any time for Pic Nic Parties, and for visiting such points as may be desired.

The subscriber, aided by courteous and competent assistants, and a corps of obliging and attentive servants, flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him, and that the season of 1874, under his management, will be more attractive than any previous year since the war.

THE TABLE will be supplied with every article to be found at the first-class hotels of the interior, besides OYSTERS, ESCALOPS, SOFT CRABS, TURTLES, and the varieties of fish abounding in the prolific waters of the Harbor and Ocean.

TERMS:

Per Day, $2,50. Per Week, $15,00. Two Weeks, $25,00. Three Weeks, $35.00. Four Weeks, $43,00. Calendar Month, $45,00.

Special arrangements made with families and excursionists.

All business communications must be addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. W. CHARLOTTE,
Proprietor.
may 16 117-tf

THE CELEBRATED
TAYLOR COTTON GINS!
A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.
TERMS: $3 50 Per Saw Cash or City Acceptance.

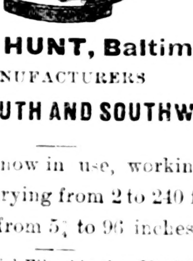
Deliverable at any Depot on the Cape Fear River, the North Eastern Railroad, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and the Carolina Central Railway.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Manufacturers' Agents for Eastern South, and North Carolina.

SUB-AGENTS:
L. H. DeROSSET, Monroe; JNO. N. McCALL, Lilesville, Anson County.

june 3 D&Wtf Liberal Discounts to Merchants

JAMES LEFFEL'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

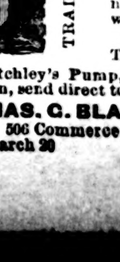
The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb 21 w6m

BLATCHLEY'S



Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacture
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
march 20 w-6m

North Carolina Railroad Company.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., June 1st, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Hillsboro, N. C., on THURSDAY, July 9th, 1874, and the transfer books of Stocks will be closed from this date until after the meeting.

J. A. McCAULEY, Sec'y N. C. R. R. Co.
june 12 wtm

W. C. McNEELY, of N. C.
WITH
C. N. HOWARD & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Nos. 77 & 79 Broad St., New York.

REFERENCES: Hanover National Bank, N. Y.; Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.; First National Bank, Garrettsville, Ohio; Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Cash advanced on Cotton, Naval Stores, Dry Fruits, Peanuts, &c.

☞ Will fill orders for Groceries, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Bagging, Iron Ties, &c.
june 12 w3m

For Register of Deeds.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE JAMES THOMPSON as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover county.

MANY CITIZENS.
april 24 96-d&w*

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION has been made for a reissue of Certificate No. 541, dated November 30th, 186-, for [illegible] shares Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, the original certificate having been lost.

ELLEN L. SHUTT.
may 29 w4w

Spirit Casks--Spirit Casks.
600 Spirit Casks.
For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
june 29 154